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SPECIAL MESSAGE

OF

HIS EXCELLENCY

JOHN A. ANDREW,

TO THE

TWO BRANCHES

OF THE

Legislature of Massachusetts,

JANUARY 3, 1866.

With accompanying Documents.

BOSTON:

WRIGHT & POTTER, STATE PRINTERS,

No. 4 SPRING LANE.

1866.

SENATE.....

.....No. 1.

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Brightford
(1, 3, 4, 227)

SPECIAL MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, BOSTON, }
January 3, 1866. }

To the Honorable the Senate:—

I have the honor to communicate to the Senate, by this message, a variety of documents, for use of the General Court, which it is important to place within its possession and in print, for the elucidation of several branches and particulars of administrative work, which will be left by me, either wholly or nearly complete, at the expiration of my term of office.

The Militia.

I especially avail myself of the earliest practicable opportunity in the present session to lay before the General Court, several reports which it is my own duty to transmit, although upon the eve of retirement from the Executive department, concerning the Militia, viz.:

1. A copy of a special report made to the Governor, by Brig. Gen'l *William Schouler*, Adjutant-General of the Commonwealth, exhibiting the num-

bers of companies of the militia, and their organization, up to the 30th day of December, just past.

2. A copy of a report made by Brig. Gen'l *R. A. Peirce*, Asst. Q. M. G. and Chief of Ordnance, exhibiting schedules of the arms, equipments, uniforms, ordnance, and all the Quartermaster's and ordnance stores in his custody on the 18th day of the same December.

3. A copy of a report made by Col. *J. W. Gelray*, Ass't Inspector-General, of a thorough and detailed inspection of all militia organizations of the Commonwealth, concluded on the 30th day of the same month.

My object, in bringing these reports personally to the attention of the Legislature, is to enable it to know, as early as may be, the precise condition of the militia, and the quantity and value of the military property under the administration of the military bureaus, and to appreciate the just wishes of the members of the militia itself in reference to its present state of organization.

I should have thought my proper office fulfilled by communicating only with the able and distinguished citizen who is to succeed me in the Executive chair ; were it not that certain peculiarities in the present statutes concerning the militia have lately embarrassed my own action, and delayed the completion of regimental organizations. It is due, alike to the militia and to my successor in office, that I should myself assume the task of explanation.

THE Act of 1864, chapter 238, section 72, required that "the non-commissioned officers and privates of the active and volunteer militia, upon being enrolled or organized, shall be furnished, at the expense of the State, with the proper uniforms of their regiments and corps, by the quartermaster-general's department, upon a requisition of the commander of the company, countersigned by the commander of the regiment." Section 73, of the same chapter, provided that "such uniforms shall be deposited in the armories of the several companies for safe keeping, and worn only in the discharge of military duty; and every person to whom such a uniform is issued shall receive half pay only for his services in the discharge of military duty, under the laws of the State, until the expense is liquidated by such service, when the uniform shall become the property of such person."

It was provided in the 7th section of the same Act, that all persons liable to enrolment in the militia, under the age of twenty-four years, should constitute "the active militia." And the 16th section provided that, "the commander-in-chief may authorize the continuance or formation of volunteer companies, formed of members of the active or of the reserve militia, who shall be liable to all the duties of the active militia, but shall be excused from duty in the standing company in which they are enrolled, so long as they shall continue members of such volunteer companies."

It was also provided in section 145 of the same Act, in respect of the compensation of non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the militia, that for each day's duty in camp, they should each receive \$1.30; with \$3 in addition to the daily pay of members of mounted companies, keeping and forage inclusive.

The General Court of 1865 was apparently of the opinion, that the Act of 1864, if fully executed in all its provisions, would furnish a larger militia force than existing circumstances rendered desirable. That opinion was expressed by the very able and experienced Committee on Military Affairs, in their report to the House of Representatives, dated April 20th, 1865, (House Document, No. 236.) The committee, however, declared their express approbation of the Act of 1864, in respect to "its methods of *organization* of the militia, its adjustment and balance of the various portions of the system, and its arrangements of the staffs," which, they observed, "should be substantially retained under any system." The committee were "of the opinion that it would be wise 'to *suspend*' the operation of the law, so far as it relates to the *district system*, but to continue the law in respect to the *volunteer companies* already organized, and to provide, within certain limits, for the formation of others."

The result was the adoption of chapter 250, of the Acts of 1865;—by the first section of which, the

laws of 1864, concerning the "*active militia*" were "*suspended*." By the third and fourth sections of this Act, the "*volunteer militia*" were rendered subject to all the duties required of the volunteer militia by chapter 238, of the Acts of 1864 ;—and the maximum force of the volunteer militia, exclusive of the two corps of Cadets, was fixed at 100 companies of Infantry and Heavy Artillery, 5 of Cavalry, 5 of Light Artillery, and 1 of Engineers.

This law, while it "suspended" the operation of all the compulsory portion of the Act of 1864, still retained in service all those persons who had become members of the volunteer militia, prior to the date of its going into operation, viz., June 16th, 1865. The result has been that, under this *volunteer system*, we in fact have *compulsory military service*; since persons had felt "compelled to volunteer" to enlist in organizations they preferred, who were subject by the Act of 1864, to be assigned to duty, under "the district system," in organizations less to their choice. Many young men, having volunteered under this compulsion, and finding the law suspended—the expected operation of which had controlled their minds—have felt, and not without just grounds, a sense of hardship and inequality in being held to the terms of their enlistment. Such persons have contended that if the volunteer system is the policy of the Commonwealth, and not a compulsory system, they also ought to be free to volunteer or not, according to

their own pleasure; and that they ought not to be held as if they had really become volunteers, when in truth, and in fact, they had only exercised their election as to which organization they would enter, under a statute compelling them to perform militia duty somewhere. This state of things during the last few months has occasioned some uneasiness.

While, as a citizen, I could not be insensible to the equitable character of the objection made; nevertheless as Commander-in-Chief of the militia of the Commonwealth, it was my duty to maintain the law, and to hold them in service, subject to all the possible exigencies for which militia might be required.

Again, chapter 250, of the Acts of 1865, increased the daily compensation of a non-commissioned officer and soldier from \$1.30 to \$2.50, with \$5 instead of \$3 a day, in addition, to members of mounted companies. And yet by an amendment, (being section 15, of chapter 250, introduced while the committee's Bill was in progress,) all that part of the 73d section of chapter 238, in the Acts of 1864, hereinbefore recited, which provided a mode of payment by the soldier for his uniform, was repealed.

Now, there are five sections of chapter 238 of the Acts of 1864, "*concerning articles furnished by and to soldiers*," viz.: sections 71 to 75, inclusive. These five sections contain provisions which contemplate, 1, the procurement of their own arms and equipments by commissioned officers; 2, the furnishing by the

Commonwealth, at its own expense, the proper uniforms of their regiments and corps, to the non-commissioned officers and privates; 3, the safe keeping of such uniforms in the armories, when not worn in the discharge of military duty; 4, the punishment of any non-commissioned officer or soldier for selling, or fraudulently secreting or removing such uniform, before acquiring the proprietorship of his uniform by rendering sufficient service therefor; and, 5, the exemption from execution of the uniform, arms, &c., of every officer and soldier.

The amendment which strikes out the latter clause of section 73, leaving all the other provisions of these five sections undisturbed by its *terms*, must be understood to leave them undisturbed by its *effect*. In other words, the statute must be construed by reading these sections together, striking out the words which the amendment declares shall be struck out, and striking out nothing else. That being done, section 74 must be construed as having some meaning and operation. It would seem, therefore, that "*the discharge of military duty*," according to the meaning of those words in section 73, would still cause the uniform of a non-commissioned officer or private to "*become his property*," within the meaning of these last quoted words, as they are used in section 74. If that is correct, then I suppose the uniform becomes the property of the soldier when his term of enlist-

ment expires, or he, otherwise, fulfils the requirements and meaning of the words "discharge of military duty." But I have reason to believe that such was not the intention with which the amendment was adopted. Nor does it appear probable that, while nearly doubling their per diem compensation in money, the Legislature intended, also, to give uniforms to the militia men, instead of furnishing them at cost and deducting their price from the soldiers' pay, as before. Such is not the popular military understanding of the law. It is understood to have been *intended* that the uniforms shall be *lent* by the Commonwealth to the companies, for the purpose of being worn by their members—no person acquiring any property in a given uniform, nor even, as it would seem, the right to wear the same uniform twice in succession. The objection to this understanding of the law is, that such an interpretation renders section 74 without meaning; while also if that construction and consequence may be adopted, then a very large amount of money of the Commonwealth, invested in militia uniforms, becomes greatly depreciated, and much of it valueless, as soon as it is issued. Uniforms are like other articles of wearing apparel; after they have been worn by one person, they will be considered and treated as only "second-hand clothing" by every other person.

Under all the circumstances, therefore, I have found it to be my manifest duty to delay the com-

plete organization of the militia, and the delivery of the uniforms, prescribed by the Act of 1865, in order that the Legislature might have an opportunity to revise the law, and that another Commander-in-Chief might take the work, relieved of those difficulties and doubts.

I had hoped, during nearly five years, to have the satisfaction, on my relinquishing office, of leaving a strong body of active militia, well organized, well disciplined, thoroughly armed, uniformed and equipped. With careful pains the material needed for the purposes of such a body, ample in numbers, has been accumulated. And had it been in my power to district the Commonwealth and draft soldiers up to the number of men of the different arms limited by the Act of 1865, with the right, also, to receive volunteers and substitutes instead of drafted men, and also, to cause the uniforms to be served out, both understandingly and with safety to the public property, it would have been easy, at this moment, to present the rolls and rosters of a body of citizen soldiers never surpassed. The proportion of active militia would have been about one-fifteenth of the whole body of men enrolled for duty. And at a reasonable compensation for each day's training, it would be easy to keep on foot such a proportion. Militia service, like service on the juries, or other public duties, would be regarded as alike important and honorable. If the term for each man was limited to three years,

no young man could deem it onerous. And with all our recent experiences fresh in mind, the people of Massachusetts could not be contented with the wasteful economy of leaving the State undefended and unready for any defence. We have now in commission many officers, and on our rolls, many soldiers, of the highest merit. It was my utmost pride to be completely identified with their final and successful organization. But, it was not fit for me, by anticipating events or acting in advance of needful legislation, to risk the great interests of the future strength and fame of the militia. Calling renewed attention to the reports referred to, I leave the subject to the wisdom of the Legislature.

Camp Meigs—Volunteer Recruiting.

I HAVE also to communicate copies of two important and valuable reports made to myself by *Brigadier-General R. A. Peirce*, viz.: 1. On the rendezvous known as "Camp Meigs," near Readville station, in Dedham. 2. On the expenditures of the volunteer recruiting service under the Act of March 17th, 1863.

These reports exhibit the manner in which important duties have been performed in the organization and recruitment of volunteers, since it became possible more completely to systematize that work; and the success in every respect which distinguishes efficient administration reflects great credit on the

energy, fidelity and integrity of the officer under whose immediate command it has been accomplished.

Recruiting in Rebel States.

I BEG leave also to lay before the Legislature copies of the final reports of Colonel JOSEPH M. DAY, Provost-Marshal of the Commonwealth, on the recruitment of volunteers by Massachusetts, in the Rebel States, under the Act of Congress of the 4th of July, 1864,—which work was conducted by the Provost-Marshal's Bureau, with the aid and supervision of a Board of Recruitment, consisting of *Hon. Charles R. Codman, Hon. D. Waldo Lincoln, Col. Charles H. Dalton, Major George L. Stearns, and David H. Mason, Esquire.*

Although the expense of this work was not defrayed by the Commonwealth, but by municipalities and individuals, yet it was done in the interest of the public service, both State and National, and forms a part of the history of Massachusetts in her relation to the war of the rebellion. It seems appropriate therefore that the facts and documents embodied in these reports should be preserved in printed form for the information of the people hereafter. I avail myself of this opportunity to render my grateful thanks to these able and public-spirited gentlemen, to whose services and intelligent care the success of the bureau, and its honorable recognition everywhere, is so largely due.

The whole number of enlistments procured by the agents of this Commonwealth, in the Rebel States is 2,418

Of which only 16 were for less than three years.

Of this number, there were assigned to cities and towns, 1,865

To individuals asking representative recruits, . . . 553

The cost of the above recruits to such cities, towns, and individuals has been for each, \$100, of the \$125 deposited for that purpose. The balance, (\$25,) with the exception of the amounts hereinafter mentioned applied to the fund for the relief of sick and disabled soldiers, and \$25 directed by one of the depositors to be paid to the National Freedman's Relief Association, has been or is to be returned to the several depositors.

By inquiries made of the regular agents employed in the business of filling the quotas of cities and towns, the Provost-Marshal finds that the average price of three years' men, during the period covered by the operations of the Board of Recruitment, was fully \$300, and proportionally still higher for one year's men. The Provost-Marshal is confident that this system of recruiting in the Rebel States has saved, in the cost of recruits alone, nearly \$500,000.

In March last a circular was addressed to each individual that had asked for a representative recruit, suggesting that the balance of \$25, above mentioned, might, with his consent, be well applied to the fund

for the aid of our wounded and disabled soldiers; which fund, till then derived from private charity, and disbursed through the Surgeon-General's Bureau, and the State Military Relief Agencies in connection therewith, was then very low. Responses to the circular were immediate, and of a most gratifying character, many enclosing additional contributions, varying in amount from \$10 to \$50. Through the means above indicated, this charity-fund has been enriched by an aggregate contribution of \$10,690, to the donors of which I return my hearty thanks, in behalf of the brave men to whose aid it is dedicated.

Bounties.

THE payment of bounties to volunteers in the Army and Navy, has, under the organization it was found important to adopt, continued under the supervision of Brig.-Gen. *J. F. B. Marshall*, as Paymaster-General. His administration of his bureau has been such in all respects as to abridge my own care to its minimum. Responsible myself for its conduct, I could, practically, only place it in the best hands,—decide new questions,—establish the precedents, and leave the mastery of details to its own chief. And I cheerfully record my profound obligation to both Brig. Gen. *Marshall* and his able assistant, Lt. Col. *Braman*, for the ability and integrity which have signalized its whole conduct under their management.

I lay before the General Court for its information,

the report of the Paymaster-General, brought down to the 31st day of December, of the transactions of the bureau for the year 1865 ; with a table showing the whole amount of military bounties paid by the Commonwealth from the beginning of the rebellion to that day, being in the aggregate \$12,803,600.60.

The report is accompanied by a careful and elaborate classification of details of payments and of estimates, covering the whole work of the year, and relating to that yet remaining to be done.

Constabulary of the Commonwealth.

I HAVE also the honor to communicate a copy of the Report made to me by Col. *William S. King*, "Constable of the Commonwealth," of the operations of the Constabulary under his command. No report to the Legislature is required by law, from this bureau. But, in view of its recent origin, and of the fact that it was organized, and that all its operations have been conducted during the period intervening since the adjournment of the last Legislature, I deem it my duty to communicate to this Legislature the report made to myself. I desire, also, to avail myself of the opportunity, to express my grateful sense of the public spirit, efficiency, intelligence and administrative ability, which have distinguished the head of the Constabulary, and have been shared by nearly all his subordinates. Colonel King accepted the appointment at my solicitation. He and his associates have labored

with industry, courage and zeal, to perform their duties, in the face of many legal obstacles, much opposition and misconception. This arm of the civil power has established its claim to respect; and if allowed the opportunity will secure the favorable judgment, and confidence of all men who desire the public peace, and orderly administration. I should be unfaithful to the people of Massachusetts, if I omitted to declare the opinion resulting from five years' experience in executive affairs—that the maintenance of such a civil force, directly responsible to the chief executive magistrate, is of high importance, and will yet prove essential to the Commonwealth. This opinion has no especial connection with any class of Legislative enactments. All the laws may be altered or repealed, the infractions of which led to this establishment; yet, still, it would be needful,—unless it is deemed best to leave the chief magistrate without power to execute the laws.

Material Support of the Union by Massachusetts.

The number of men which, according to the computation of the War Department, the Government of the United States has called upon Massachusetts to furnish to the military service, during the rebellion, is 117,624. The requisitions thus assumed to have been made, (although, as stated in my Annual Address of 1864, those of 1861 were *pro formâ* only, and were never made in fact, and though I was, during

that period, urging upon the acceptance of the General Government troops beyond the number it was then willing to receive,) are reckoned as follows:—

Call of 1861, <i>pro forma</i> ,	34,868
Call of July 2, 1862,	19,080
Call of August, 1862, 19,080 militia for nine months, reduced to three years' standard,	4,770
Call of February 1, 1864, for 500,000,	26,597
Call of March 14, 1864, for 200,000,	10,639
Call of July 18, 1864, for 500,000,	21,670
	<hr/> 117,624

The number actually furnished by Massachusetts to the army and navy, up to the present time (reckoning the nine months men at only one-fourth of their actual number, and thus reducing 16,685 of this denomination to the value of 4,171 three years volunteers; and reducing the number enlisted into the navy to the same term of three years,) was 131,116; *making a surplus over all calls, of thirteen thousand four hundred and ninety-two (13,492.)*

The number of men credited to Massachusetts up to October 17, 1863, reckoned as individuals was 75,608; but, reduced to the standard of three years enlistments, was 58,895. I have before recited the details of these to the General Court, and an abstract of them is included in an Appendix to this Address. In the same Appendix is contained a detailed statement of the number of men (72,221,) since then credited to Massachusetts.

It will be seen from that statement that this Commonwealth contributed to the *army alone*, during the year 1864, *nine* new regiments, *one* battalion, *three* batteries and *eight* companies, amounting to 10,900 men; besides recruits, re-enlisted men, veteran-reserves, men enlisted in the regular army, conscripts and substitutes, amounting to 34,546 more ; or 45,446 in all.

In addition, Massachusetts furnished during the year 1864, 1,209 men for ninety days', and 5,461 men for one hundred days' military service, whose enlistment did not diminish the draft on the Commonwealth, and all reference to whom is omitted by the Secretary of War, while especially commending Western States for their contribution of one hundred days men. Tabular statements of these are presented in the Appendix.

The foregoing statement of 131,116 men credited to Massachusetts, is far from giving our whole number of soldiers. Besides the omission of those who volunteered for three months, and for ninety or one hundred days, there has been a reduction made of nine months men to three years men ; and a reduction of seamen who enlisted for one or two years, to the equivalent of three years' service. The actual number of men furnished by the Commonwealth for all arms and for all terms, and including seamen and marines, as shown by the statement in the Appendix, is 159,165.

The proportional contribution of Massachusetts to the war will appear in a still stronger light when

compared with the number enrolled in the militia of the State for the year 1865, which is 148,555 men.

By this statement,—without allowing for the number of re-enlistments, which it is impossible exactly to reckon,—it appears that Massachusetts has sent 10,610 more men into the service than are now to be found in the State between the ages of eighteen and forty-five.

The whole number of men called for from Massachusetts, reduced to the three years standard, is 117,624. The whole number of men furnished for all arms of the service, and for all terms of service, was 159,165; (reduced to the three years standard,) 131,116. Deducting the total number called for, there is a surplus over all calls of 13,492. The whole number of colored troops was 6,039, and of foreign recruits, 907. Of the foregoing total number of men furnished for active service, 26,329 were in the navy for different periods of service.

One Hundred Days Men.

It is also a duty I owe to the truth of history, to place on record, as I now do, by this formal communication, the fact that Massachusetts in the year 1864, furnished 6,670 volunteers, being 1,209 for ninety days, and 5,461 for one hundred days' service, for which she was not subject to draft. This she did, in order to strengthen the Army of the Potomac, during that great campaign of the Spring of 1864—on which

for many anxious days Fate itself seemed to depend. And again, at a crisis of great danger in the Summer of 1864, while a powerful detachment of the rebel army menaced Washington and held the valley of the Shenandoah. She helped then relieve the garrisons of Washington of their veteran troops by sending five regiments of one hundred days volunteers,—raising the average of a regiment for every five days, until the number was complete.

I beg, therefore, to lay before the General Court, the accompanying special report made to me on this subject by Adjutant-General Schouler, and to invoke attention to its particulars, important to be preserved in the history of our relations to the National service in the War of Rebellion. I desire, also, especially to commend the constant fidelity of this most intelligent and experienced officer, of which this report is only one example of unnumbered illustrations.

War Expenses.

The total expenditure incurred by Massachusetts, on account of the war, amounts to twenty-seven millions seven hundred and five thousand one hundred and nine dollars. This sum includes only such expenses as have accrued under the direction and supervision of the several State departments, as authorized by legislative enactments. As far as ascertained, the expenses incurred by cities and towns for bounties

and other military purposes, amount to nearly an equal sum.

Of the total expenditure incurred by the Commonwealth there has been advanced for the payment of bounties, in accordance with the provisions of chapters 91 and 254 of the Acts of 1863, \$10,000,000 ; for the pay of soldiers who elected to receive a bounty of \$50 down, and \$20 per month extra, while in the service of the United States, \$2,943,201 ; for pay and expenses of enlisting agents, including expenses of recruitment, \$131,892 ; for extra sessions of the Legislature in 1861 and 1863, \$22,276 ; for military expenses of the Executive Department, \$36,920 ; departments of the Quartermaster-General and Master of Ordnance, \$42,672 ; Surgeon-General's department, \$34,520 ; Paymaster's department, \$24,825 ; Adjutant-General's department, \$57,443 ; extra expenses of other departments for war purposes, \$125,654 ; for the relief of sick and disabled soldiers, \$82,316 ; for the reimbursement of aid furnished to the families of volunteers, \$8,600,055 ; for coast defences, \$502,709 ; and interest on war loans, including premium on gold, \$1,558,215.

In the aggregate amount of expenses, as before stated, is included the sum of \$3,545,022, which is charged to the United States government for reimbursement under the laws of Congress enacted for that purpose. Of this claim, we have already received in reimbursement, \$1,934,314 ; and a further

allowance of \$621,435 is subject to our draft. The balance of \$989,272 yet remains to be adjusted. Of the whole amount, \$1,738,925 was expended for arms and equipments; \$107,415 for transportation; \$105,125 for subsistence; \$1,077,459 for clothing; \$89,803 for pay of troops, &c.; \$54,998 for medical and hospital supplies; and \$269,803 for miscellaneous purposes.

Of the \$502,709 paid and payable on account of coast defences, the sum of \$371,760 was incurred by the Executive department, under authority of chapter 118 of the Acts of 1863, viz.: for the purchase of guns, including transportation, mounting and incidental expenses, \$344,171; for the laying of a land and sub-marine telegraph to Fort Warren, \$9,700; on account of harbor obstructions, \$2,589; for the purchase of land for the Cambridge Arsenal, \$4,979; for machinery and tools, \$10,320. The residue, amounting to \$130,949, was appropriated by the Legislature as follows: for the preservation of Provincetown Harbor, \$100,000; and for Plymouth Harbor, \$5,000; and for repair of fortifications at New Bedford, Salem, Marblehead and Gloucester, \$25,949.

Bounty Fund Loan.

The ten million Bounty Fund Loan was authorized by an Act passed on the 14th day of May, 1864. The policy of the Executive department as regards its financial operations, has been, not to force our bonds

upon the market and thereby diminish their value, but to dispose of them in such a manner as would realize to the State the most money. Consequently the State has had a large floating debt, bearing five, six or seven three-tenths per cent. interest (according to date of deposit,) for some three years past; and by adapting the rates of interest to the needs of the State, no serious difficulty has disturbed its financial operations—since the Legislature at its last session increased the legal rate of interest, none whatever. During the past two years, the State has sold eight million six hundred thousand dollars (\$8,600,000) of its five per cent. gold-bearing interest bounty fund scrip, in dollar and in sterling bonds, at an average rate of 103 per cent.; while at the same time United States ten-forties, bearing the same interest, have sold at an average not exceeding ninety-four per cent., these bonds being, like all United States bonds, free from taxation. The City of Boston five per cent. bonds, which, in 1864, sold at five per cent. above the State bonds, are now selling at a less price than we obtained for our last sterling bonds, thus showing the policy of the Executive department in its financial operations, to have been judicious and successful. While it has not been found necessary to dispose of any of the six per cent. *dollar* gold interest-bearing bonds, authorized by the last Legislature, yet the Act proved valuable as a lever or means, to facilitate the sale of the five per cent. *sterlings*. The treasurer having advertised the sale

of the six per cents., the bankers who were anxious to purchase the five per cent. sterling bonds, came forward and met the views of the Executive department as to their price before the bids were opened, and consequently nothing was awarded to the bidders for the six per cents.

The Governor and Council had these duties: 1st. To provide for the wants of the Treasury, so that its obligations should be promptly met. 2d. To prevent all depreciation of the credit of the Commonwealth, and to that end to maintain the price of her securities. 3d. To procure money at the least expense. 4th. To fund the floating debt, necessarily created in time of war. In their opinion all these ends have been accomplished.

THE balance of temporary loan due to the banks, January 1st, 1865, was three millions one hundred and sixty-five thousand five hundred dollars, (\$3,165,500,) of which there was paid during the year, three millions one hundred and thirty-five thousand five hundred dollars, (\$3,135,500,) leaving due, January 1, 1866, thirty thousand dollars, (\$30,000.)

There was due January 1, 1865, to various lenders, at the rate of six per cent. interest, an unfunded loan, of three millions nine hundred and forty-one thousand seven hundred and nineteen dollars and forty-six cents, (\$3,941,719.46,) to which sum has been added during the year, an aggregate of four millions two hundred

and eighteen thousand four hundred and ninety-one dollars and five cents, (\$4,218,491.05.) But the total of these two amounts has been reduced by payments during the year, of six millions three hundred and twenty-six thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars and seventy-eight cents, (\$6,326,820.78,) leaving a net balance of unfunded six per cent. loans on January 1, 1866, of one million eight hundred and thirty-three thousand three hundred and eighty-nine dollars and seventy-three cents, (\$1,833,389.73.) Since the 5th of April, 1865, there has been borrowed at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. interest, sums amounting in the aggregate to four millions seven hundred and twenty-six thousand five hundred and eighty-two dollars and eighty-six cents, (\$4,726,582.86,) which amount has been reduced by payments equal in all to two millions five hundred and ninety-eight thousand five hundred and thirty-four dollars and eighty-one cents (\$2,598,534.81,) leaving due January 1, 1866, a balance of unfunded 7 3-10 loan of two millions one hundred and twenty-eight thousand forty-eight dollars and five cents, (\$2,128,048.05.)

The aggregate indebtedness therefore, on account of what is called the temporary or unfunded loan, on the 1st day of January, 1866, at rates of interest in no case exceeding 7 3-10, payable in currency, was three millions nine hundred and ninety-one thousand four hundred and thirty-seven dollars and seventy-eight cents, (\$3,991,437.78.) To meet this indebtedness,

there was cash on hand in the treasury on that day, nine hundred and fifty-nine thousand three hundred and sixty-two dollars and seventy-seven cents, (\$959,362.77,) which would leave an apparent net balance against the treasury of three millions thirty-two thousand seventy-five dollars and one cent, (\$3,032,075.01.) But there has been standing credited to Massachusetts for some three months past, in the treasury of the United States, the sum of six hundred and twenty-one thousand four hundred and thirty-five dollars and fifty-three cents, (\$621,435.53,) on account of her war claims, the payment of which has been withheld only as a matter of convenience to the Secretary of War, while the payment of the army was in progress. This sum may be received any day, and will not be much longer delayed. For practical purposes in reference to our indebtedness, it is properly treated as cash in bank. Deducting this sum from the balance last stated, leaves an actual net balance against the treasury of two millions four hundred and ten thousand six hundred and thirty-nine dollars and forty-eight cents, (\$2,410,639.48.) There have, however, been sold of the five per cent. gold sterling bonds belonging to the bounty fund, bonds to the amount of one million five hundred thousand dollars, (\$1,500,000,) the proceeds payable to the Treasurer on the first day of February, 1866, and bonds to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars, (\$500,000,) the proceeds payable on or before

the first day of July, 1866. This disposition of sterling bonds reduces the floating debt to the apparent sum of four hundred and ten thousand six hundred and thirty-nine dollars and forty-eight cents, (\$410,639.48.) But against the balance of our floating debt there stands the unliquidated balance of our war claim against the United States, for expenditures made on its account during the rebellion. This balance is nine hundred and eighty-seven thousand one hundred and seven dollars and eighty-nine cents, (\$987,107.89.) Of that sum, from what we know of the intrinsic validity of its items, and the mainly formal and technical character of the exceptions on which it is suspended, nearly all must inevitably be allowed. Nor (considering the absorption of the army into civil employments, and the reduction of all the military expenditures of the United States to nearly the basis of peace expenditure,) can it be reasonably doubtful that the amount justly due to Massachusetts will be allowed and paid during our current political year.

THERE is, however, still another claim of half a million of dollars, (including the expenditure made under order of the General Court,) for coast and harbor defence. This claim is not included within the terms of the Act under which our accounts are now presented against the United States. But, it comes within the equity of a proper claim against the Federal Govern-

ment. We acted originally, moved by the President himself, speaking through the Secretary of State, to the governors of the loyal seaboard States. Every step was taken on careful advice with the heads of both the departments of War and the Navy, the chief of the Bureau of United States Military Engineers, and the chiefs of the bureaus of ordnance of both the Army and Navy. And although the measures of defence which we organized, were for the immediate protection of the coast of Massachusetts, yet, Massachusetts is a part of the Union, and the military defence of Massachusetts is the duty of the Union. She contributed her money, and the blood of her sons shed on a thousand fields, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, on the Atlantic Ocean and on the rivers of the interior, for the common defence of the Union, and the especial defence of many States. Her sources of taxation are monopolized by the Federal Government without her complaint. And now that military operations are suspended, and having on her own part done everything without questioning and without hesitation, whether required by law or suggested by the President or by either of his heads of department, she fairly asks the equitable recognition alike of her services and her disbursements.

Salaries of the Supreme Judicial Court.

The mode in which the salaries of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court are paid is not in accord-

ance with the provisions of the Constitution of the Commonwealth. Those payments have been made, during the past four years, in a currency varying in value between eighty and less than forty per cent. of the specie standard.

To say that a statute of the United States has enacted that this currency shall be a legal tender for private debts, and for some classes of public dues, is hardly a technical answer to the objection, and gives little aid in ascertaining the purpose and construction of our own Constitution. The Commonwealth has not thought it consistent with justice and good faith to public creditors, to avail herself of that statute in the discharge of obligations contracted before its passage. The mode of compensation adopted for paying other officers, except the Governor, as it depends upon the pleasure of the Legislature, and is not governed by any constitutional requirement, does not affect the question.

The Constitution provides for the salaries of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court in two parts of the instrument. The first is in the 29th article of the Bill of Rights, and the second in chapter II., section I., article 13. In the latter, following the declaration that the Governor "should have an honorable stated salary, of a fixed and permanent value, amply sufficient" for the purposes of his office, "and established by standing laws," it is concisely added that "permanent and honorable salaries shall also be

established by law for the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court.”

The intention of this provision, as it was understood at the time of its adoption, may be clearly seen in an Act passed by the first legislature assembled under the Constitution, on the 12th of February, 1781, entitled “An Act for establishing salaries of a fixed and permanent value, for the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court.” The preamble to this Act is as follows:—
“Whereas, the Constitution of this Commonwealth provides that an establishment should be made for an honorable stated salary, of a fixed and permanent value, for the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court.” The Act then fixes the salaries, and contains this additional clause: “That the sums mentioned in this act be computed in silver, at six shillings and eight pence per ounce, and payable either in silver or bills of public credit equivalent thereto.”

This was at a time when a paper currency was in use, not equal in value to specie, consisting of bills of public credit. When the Constitution of the United States prohibited the States from emitting bills of credit, and from making anything but gold and silver a legal tender for the payment of debts, the specie clause became inoperative, and has since been omitted; but its significance, as showing the contemporaneous construction of the Constitution of Massachusetts, remains unchanged.

I cannot think the payment of the annual salary of

a Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, which was four thousand dollars in specie when he accepted the office, in a currency which at one time has been worth only fifteen hundred dollars in specie, a compliance with the spirit of the constitutional requirement that a "permanent" salary, or a salary "of fixed and permanent value" should be established for that office.

Were it not that perhaps I have not fulfilled my own duty, there are personal reasons why I should refrain from alluding to this subject. On mature reflection, I am of opinion that the Executive department ought to have seen to it, that the contract made with the Justices was fulfilled according to the provision of the Constitution. But, in fact, during the war, there were considerations which tended to modify practically the strength of my own impressions. I did not wish needlessly to do anything which might help to increase the public feeling in view of the financial situation, nor to intensify the comparison between gold, which had disappeared from circulation, and the paper currency which was the money of the people.

I can well understand how a delicate sense of the dignity of the tribunal of which they are members, of the higher claims of patriotism, and a sincere confidence in the Commonwealth, ultimately to do whatever her own honor requires, have combined to control the Justices.

Having accepted an appointment for life, it would hardly have been consistent with duty to abandon the

bench, in a period of great public danger and solicitude, on a question of personal compensation. Therefore they had only to receive the unequal and changing values paid out to them for their salaries, and to wait.

In respect to the Governor, it was otherwise. He accepted annual reelections—all of them after paper money had been made lawful tender ; and thereby, in equity, he adopted that currency, in advance. My observations, therefore, cannot include him in their meaning and effect, as they certainly are not intended to include him in their terms.

The people of this Commonwealth have just cause for pride in the character and fame of her Judiciary. But, unless Massachusetts shall maintain her Judges, with a respectability relatively equal, at least, to the provision always made for them in time past, she will find to her surprise that her highest tribunal, hitherto and now, illuminated by some of the wisest and best of her sons, will have reached its decadence.

Governor's Secretaries.

THERE is a single recommendation which, before closing this special message, I venture to make. I do it for the benefit of all my successors,—in the public interest. In the correspondence and other work peculiar to my own department, I have enjoyed the assistance of accomplished officers, whether as military or private Secretaries, to whom I confess my great indebtedness. I have been indulged by the

Legislature throughout the war in securing the aid I needed, and adapted as occasion required it, in my own way, to the demands of the current business of the office. And my experience proves that there ought always to be one person of education and capacity, and of trusty discretion, paid at least as well as any clerical officer at the State House—as private Secretary of the Governor. Besides, the Governor needs to be enabled to employ such other clerical help, and at such reasonable expense, as he may find needful to maintain the complete efficiency of the department.

JOHN A. ANDREW.

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R E P O R T

ON THE

Organization of the Militia,

BY

ADJUTANT-GENERAL SCHOULER.

DECEMBER 27, 1865.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, BOSTON, }
December 27, 1865. }

His Excellency JOHN A. ANDREW, *Governor and Com-
mander-in-Chief:*

GOVERNOR,—Agreeably to your request, I have the honor herewith to forward a Statement, showing the number of regiments and unattached companies of the Volunteer Militia in each arm of the service, now organized within the Commonwealth.

With great respect,

I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's obedient Servant,

WM. SCHOULER,

Adjutant-General.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Artillery.

First Battery, Boston, Captain Lucius Cummings.
Second " Boston, " Charles W. Baxter.
Third " Malden, " James B. Ayer.
Fourth " Lawrence, " Henry M. McIntire.

Cavalry.

First Battalion, . . . Major Charles W. Wilder.
Company A, Boston, . . . Captain Lucius Slade.
B, Boston, . . . " Charles T. Stevens.
C, Charlestown, . . . " John F. Gilman.
D, Roxbury, . . . " Richard Holmes,
C, (Unatt.) Cavalry,
New Bedford, " George H. Shaw.
F, " Chelmsford, " Christopher Roby.

First Company of Cadets.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Holmes, . . . Boston.

Second Company of Cadets.

Captain John Daland, commanding, . . . Salem.

Infantry.

Second Regiment, . . . Colonel Charles R. Codman.
Company A, Boston, . . . Captain Wm. W. Stevenson.
B, " . . . " John Newcomb, Jr.
C, " . . . " Frederick M. Mears.
D, " . . . " John E. Alden.

Company E, Boston, .	Captain Benjamin H. Whitney.
F, " . . .	Jacob H. Lombard.
G, " . . .	William W. Rhodes.
H, " . . .	Eben R. Frost.
I, " . . .	Hamilton A. Hill.
K, " . . .	Alfred G. Gray.

Total 10 companies.

Fifth Regiment, . . .	Colonel George H. Peirson.
Company B, Somerville, .	Captain Granville W. Daniells.
D, Charlestown, .	George H. Marden, Jr.
E, Medford, .	John Hutchins,
G, Woburn, .	Cyrus Tay.
H, Charlestown, .	D. Webster Davis.
I, Marlborough, .	Andrew A. Powers.

Total, 6 companies.

Sixth Regiment, Lieut. Colonel Melvin Beal, commanding.	
Company B, Groton, .	Captain George F. Shattuck.
C, Lowell, . . .	Benjamin F. Goddard.
D, Lowell, . . .	James W. Hart.
E, Acton, . . .	Frank H. Whitcomb.
G, Lowell, .	First Lieut. Edward S. Wheeler.
I, Lawrence, .	Captain Frederick G. Tyler.
K, Lawrence, .	John D. Emerson.

Total, 7 companies.

Seventh Regiment, . . .	Colonel Daniel G. Handy.
Company A, Boston, .	Captain Caleb E. Niebuhr.
B, " . . .	James H. Baldwin.
C, " . . .	First Lieut. Wm. D. Atkinson, Jr.
D, " . . .	Captain George J. Curtis.
E, " . . .	Henry J. Halgreen.
F, " . . .	Clinton E. Page.
G, Charlestown, .	James E. Greenleaf.
H, Boston, . . .	John Mack.

Company I, Boston, . . . Captain Gurdon S. Brown.
 K, " . . . " Joseph M. Coombs.

Total, 10 companies.

9 companies in Boston. 1 company in Charlestown.

Eighth Regiment, . . . Colonel Benjamin F. Peach, Jr.

Company C, Marblehead, . . . Captain Thomas Armstrong.

D, Lynn, . . . " William C. Merritt.

" E, South Reading, " Samuel F. Littlefield.

F, Lynn, . . . " Henry Stone.

G, Gloucester, . . . " Edward L. Rowe.

Total 5 companies.

Forty-Second Regiment, . . . Colonel Isaac S. Burrell.

Company D, Roxbury, . . . Captain Jediah P. Jordan.

I, Dorchester, . . . " Edward Merrill, Jr.

Total, 2 companies.

Unattached Companies of Infantry, in Boston.

First Company, . . . Captain Moses E. Bigelow.

Ninth " . . . " George H. Smith.

Fourteenth, " (Colored,) " Lewis Gaul.

Twenty-Fifth, " . . . " Alfred N. Proctor.

Fortieth, " . . . " John R. Farrell.

Forty-Fourth, " . . . " David M. Earle.

Forty-Fifth, " . . . " Harry K. Thomas.

Forty-Sixth, " . . . " Timothy A. Hurley.

Fifty-Second " . . . " James McArdle.

Fifty-Fifth " . . . " Michael Scanlan.

Fifty-Sixth " . . . " John M. Tobin.

Fifty-Seventh " . . . " Patrick F. Logan.

Sixtieth " . . . " Peter A. Sinnott.

Sixty-Second " . . . First-Lieut. Patrick R. Cummuings

Sixty-Third " . . . Captain Robert A. Miller.

Eighty-First " . . . First-Lieut. Thomas H. Evans.

Total, 16 companies.

Unattached Companies in Cambridge.

Twelfth Company, . Captain George A. Meacham.
 Thirty-First " . . . " Robert Torrey, Jr.
 Thirty-Fourth " . . . " Charles T. Harrington.
 Total, 3 companies.

Unattached Companies in Roxbury.

Twenty-Ninth Company, First-Lieut. George H. Foster.
 Sixty-Sixth " . Captain George O. Fillebrown.
 Sixty-Seventh " . . . " John T. Ryan.
 Total, 3 companies.

Unattached Companies in Charlestown.

Twenty-Sixth Company, . Captain George F. Chapin.
 Fifty-Ninth " . . . " James White.
 Total, 2 companies.

Unattached Companies in Chelsea.

Fourth Company, . Captain John Quincy Adams.
 Fifty-Third " . . . " John Maguire.
 Total, 2 companies.

Unattached Companies in Salem.

Thirteenth Company, . Captain Robert W. Reeves.
 Sixty-Eighth " . . . " Joseph H. Glidden.
 Total, 2 companies.

Unattached Companies in other places.

Second Company, Beverly, Captain Francis E. Porter.
 Third " Newburyport, " Luther Dame.
 Eleventh " Lynn, " Jerem'h C. Bacheller.
 Thirty-Ninth " Medford, . " Benjamin F. Hayes.
 Fiftieth " Fitchburg, " John W. Kimball.
 Fifty-Eighth " Stoneham, " Matthew Foley.
 Sixty-First " Somerville, " Francis C. Gallagher.
 Sixty-Fourth " Woburn, " John Powers.

Sixty-Fifth Comp'y,	Lowell,	Captain Matthew Donovan.
Seventieth	Worcester,	James M. Drennan.
Seventy-Fourth,	New Bedford	Abraham Conklin.
(colored.)		
Seventy-Fifth	Scituate,	G. Hubert Bates.
Seventy-Sixth	South Danvers,	John W. Stevens.
Seventy-Seventh	Greenwich,	Arthur H. Pomeroy.
Seventy-Eighth	Cummington,	Joshua L. Abell.
Seventy-Ninth	Concord,	Richard Barrett.
Eightieth	Taunton,	William J. Briggs.

The following companies of disbanded regiments still retain their organizations :—

Company G, Old Fourth Regiment, Captain James Brown, Taunton.

Company F, Sixtieth Regiment, (raised for 100 days' service,) Captain Robert H. Chamberlain, Worcester.

Company H, Sixtieth Regiment, Captain Joseph L. Johnson, Newburyport.

Summary.

Batteries of Light Artillery,	4
Battalion of Cavalry, (4 companies,)	1
Unattached Companies of Cavalry,	2
Companies of Cadets,	2
Companies of Infantry,	88

R E P O R T

ON

Quartermasters, Ordnance, and Ordnance Stores,

IN POSSESSION OF

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

DECEMBER 18, 1865.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, BOSTON, }
December 18, 1865. }

His Excellency JOHN A. ANDREW, *Governor of Mass.:*

GOVERNOR,—In accordance with your request I have the honor to transmit herewith schedules of all the arms, uniforms, equipments, and other property pertaining to the Quartermaster's and Ordnance Departments, and as nearly as possible the value and condition of the same.

- A, schedule of Uniforms for Infantry.
- B, " " Cavalry.
- C, " " Artillery.
- D, " of Camp and Garrison Equipage.
- E, " Arms and Accoutrements, Infantry.
- F, " " " Cavalry.
- G, " " " Artillery.
- H, " Miscellaneous Ordnance and Ordnance Stores at Arsenal.
- I, schedule Ordnance and Ordnance Stores for Coast Defence.
- K, " Munitions of War at Magazine.
- L, " Tools and Appurtenances.
- M, Estimated value of Buildings.

All the property now on hand is serviceable, and in issuable condition, excepting a few articles marked in schedule.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

R. A. PEIRCE,

Asst. Q. M. General and Acting Chief of Ordnance.

[A.]

SCHEDULE—Uniforms for Infantry.

ARTICLES.	Number.	Value.
Infantry Great Coats,	8,000	\$74,000 00
Infantry Frock Coats,	8,000	82,000 00
Footmen's Trowsers,	8,000	26,960 00
Caps,	8,000	7,800 00
Shoulder Scales, N. C. O.,	500	375 00
Shoulder Scales, Privates,	9,300	5,580 00
Bugles,	9,800	166 60
Figures,	9,800	78 40
Letters,	9,800	78 40
Total,		\$197,838 40

[B.]

SCHEDULE—Uniforms for Cavalry.

ARTICLES.	Number.	Value.
Cavalry Great Coats,	600	\$6,750 00
Cavalry Jackets,	600	3,852 00
Cavalry Trowsers,	600	2,022 00
Caps,	600	585 00
Shoulder Scales, N. C. O.,	48	36 00
Shoulder Scales, Privates,	552	331 20
Cross Sabres,	600	11 40
Figures,	600	4 80
Letters,	600	4 80
Total,		\$13,597 20

[C.]

SCHEDULE—Uniforms for Artillery.

ARTICLES.	Number.	Value.
Artillery Great Coats,	760	\$8,550 00
Artillery Jackets,	760	4,879 20
Artillery Trowsers,	760	2,561 20
Caps,	760	741 00
Shoulder Scales, N. C. O.,	40	30 00
Shoulder Scales, Privates,	720	432 00
Cross Cannon,	720	12 96
Figures,	760	6 08
Total,		\$17,212 44

[D.]

SCHEDULE—Camp and Garrison Equipage. Tents, including Tent Poles, Pins, Mallets, &c.

ARTICLES.	Number.	Value.
Hospital Tents,	4	\$500 00
Warner Tents,	10	450 00
"A" Tents,	132	2,244 00
Wall Tents,	27	1,080 00
No. 1 Bell Tents,	8	600 00
No. 2 Bell Tents,	18	720 00
Eldridge Tents,	3	15 00
Fremont Tents,	37	1,110 00
Boyd Tents,	3	60 00
Sibley Tents,	2	70 00
Marquees,	8	1,000 00
Tent Tables and Wedges,	66	198 00
Ambulance and Harness,	1	300 00
Saddle Cloths,	100	300 00
Blankets to be made into Cloths,	75	300 00
Total,		\$8,947 00

[E.]

SCHEDULE—Arms and Accoutrements—Infantry.

ARTICLES.	Number.	Value.
Spencer Repeating Rifles,	2,000	\$70,000 00
Springfield Rifle Muskets and appendages— Model '63,	13,000	234,000 00
Enfield Rifles and appendages,	250	4,500 00
U. S. Muskets—Model '42,	1,140	11,400 00
Springfield Muskets, cal. .58,	1,078	16,170 00
U. S. Muskets—Model '41,	1,094	5,470 00
Windsor Rifles, cal. .54,	65	1,300 00
Harper's Ferry Rifles,	9	180 00
New Haven Rifles,	19	380 00
Target Rifles, <i>unserviceable</i> ,	49	490 00
Sets Accoutrements—new American,	16,262	87,814 80
Sets Accoutrements—old American,	1,000	} 6,000 00
Sets Accoutrements—English Russet,	1,000	
Sundry parts for muskets,	—	3,892 91
Sergeants' and Musicians' Swords,	35	175 00
Sword Belts, Frogs, &c.,	—	—
Drums,	34	340 00
Fifes,	10	20 00
Arm Chests,	1,711	6,844 00
Total,		\$448,976 71

[F.]

SCHEDULE — Arms and Accoutrements, Cavalry.

ARTICLES.	Number.	Value.
Sabres, Light Cavalry,	1,208	\$7,852 00
Sabre Belts and Plates,	1,208	1,751 60
Sabre Knots,	1,208	338 24
Spencer Carbines and Appendages,	1,176	35,280 00
Horse Equipments, sets,	1,208	30,562 40
Lareats and Picket Pins,	1,208	1,099 05
Cartridge Boxes,	1,176	1,058 40
Carbine Slings,	1,176	1,646 40
Pistol Cartridge Boxes and Pouches,	100	110 00
Holsters,	418	384 40
Horse Pistols,	699	1,048 50
Savage's Pistols,	182	3,640 00
Colt's Pistols,	4	72 00
Sundry parts Accoutrements,	—	80 60
Sabre Cases,	48	144 00
Horse Equipment Cases,	260	585 00
Total,		\$85,602 59

[G.]

SCHEDULE—Arms and Accoutrements—Artillery.

ARTICLES.	Number.	Value.
12-Pounder Batteries—complete, . . .	3	\$27,186 44
10-Pounder Batteries—complete, . . .	2	13,558 40
12-Pounder Guns and Carriages, . . .	2	1,910 00
6-Pounder Guns and Carriages, . . .	23	13,935 00
12-Pounder Gun, . . .	1	800 00
Rifle Dahlgren Gun, 18 pounder, . . .	1	1,082 70
Smooth-bore Dahlgren Gun, 32-pounder, . .	2	1,710 00
Old Iron Guns.— <i>Unserviceable</i> —Revolutionary Relics, . . .	3	—
Epreuves, . . .	2	15 00
Artillery Sabres, . . .	335	1,672 00
Artillery Sabre Knots, . . .	300	84 00
Waist Belts, . . .	300	180 00
Sabre Belts and Plates, . . .	334	484 30
Sets Harness, 2 Wheel Horse, . . .	—	} 12,600 00
Sets Harness, 2 Lead Horse, . . .	—	
Sets Artillery Harness, (old,) . . .	31	620 00
Artillery Swords and Belts, (old,) . . .	24	48 00
Horse Equipments, Sets, . . .	85	2,108 00
Horse Equipments, Governor and Staff, . .	5	50 00
Pistol Belt Holsters, . . .	85	68 00
Total, . . .		\$78,114 84

[H.]

SCHEDULE—Miscellaneous Ordnance and Ordnance Stores at Arsenal.

ARTICLES.	Number.	Value.
Artillery Implements, . . . . .	.	\$1,862 70
Solid Shot, 8 inches,	3	5 70
“ “ 32 pounds,	3	3 00
“ “ 12 “	10	15 00
“ “ 6 “	6,945	1,666 80
Hollow Shot, 32 pounds,	150	150 00
Canister Shot, 32 pounds,	50	112 50
“ “ 12 “	168	151 20
“ “ 6 “	4,974	2,997 00
“ “ fixed, 6 pounds,	98	58 80
Accelerated Shot, 12 pounds,	96	86 40
Shell, 32 pounds,	161	309 12
“ 12 “	587	686 79
Schenkle Rifle Shot, 6 pounds,	50	66 50
“ “ Shell,	28	63 00
Hollow Shot, 8 inches, (samples in office,) .	1	2 00
James' “ 12 pounds, “ “	1	2 56
“ Shell, 12 “ “ “	1	2 56
Sawyer's “ 42 “ “ “	1	5 00
“ “ 12 “ “ “	1	2 50
“ “ 6 “ “ “	1	1 50
Bullets and Shot, (pounds,)	3,213	481 95
Ammunition Boxes,	1,029	2,739 00
Total, . . . . .	.	\$11,471 58

[I.]

SCHEDULE—Ordnance and Ordnance Stores for Coast Defence.

ARTICLES.	Number.
Blakely Guns,	10
Lowmoor Guns,	50
Blakely Gun-Sights,	} 59
Lowmoor "	
Cast-Steel Spherical Shot, 11-inch,	38
" " " 9-inch,	70
" " " 8-inch,	310
Cast-Steel Bolts, 11-inch,	1
" " 9-inch,	44
Cast-Iron Bolts, 9-inch,	23
" " 11-inch,	50
Cast-Iron Elongated Shell, 11-inch,	35
" " " 9-inch,	27
Cast-Steel Elongated Shell, 11-inch,	11
" " " 9-inch,	50
Shell for Rifle, Blakely's, 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch,	368
" " " 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch,	218
" " " 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch,	116
English Cannon Powder, pounds,	24,748
Guns purchased from United States, captured on blockade runner	7

Estimated cost of material enumerated above, from statements on file in Executive Department, \$333,065.14.

The Armstrong guns purchased in England have never been shipped, as it was determined by the Governor that they had better remain there for sale, the necessity for their use being removed by the termination of the war.

[K.]

SCHEDULE—Munitions of War at Magazine.

ARTICLES.	Number.	Value.
Cartridges, Elongated Ball, calibre, .577, . . .	11,309	\$169 63
“ Elongated Ball, “ .54, . . .	7,225	90 32
“ Conical Ball, “ .69, . . .	20,000	300 00
“ Spherical Ball, “ .54, . . .	300	3 75
“ Ball and Buck, “ .69, . . .	60,736	729 20
“ Minie and Patent, “ .577, . . .	10,400	156 00
“ Blank, “ .69, . . .	54,550	272 75
“ Savage's Pistol,	41,104	616 56
“ Colt's Pistol,	432	6 48
“ Cannon, 12-pounder, } pounds, . . .	409	147 00
“ Cannon, 6-pounder, }		
Cannon Powder, Kegs, American,	100	36 00
Rifle Powder, Pounds,	258	93 00
Musket Percussion Caps,	284,450	284 45
Pistol Percussion Caps,	3,250	32 50
Total,		\$2,937 64

[L.]

SCHEDULE—Tools, Appurtenances and Sundry Stores.

ARTICLES.	Number.	Value.
Engine, Boiler, Lathes, &c., for new work-shop,	—	\$3,600 00
Forge and Anvil, &c.,	—	111 00
Sundry Appurtenances,	—	200 00
Sperm Oil—gallons,	62	155 00
Parafine Oil—gallons,	13	16 25.
Linseed Oil, Turpentine, &c.,	—	40 00
Sheep Skins,	22	88 00
Coal—tons,	13	195 00
National Ensigns,	—	100 00
Paints, &c.,	—	3,280 00
Sundry Stores,	—	250 00
Tools, &c., at Arsenal,	—	1,243 50
Tools, &c., at Magazine,	—	70 80
Total,		\$9,349 55

RECAPITULATION.

ARTICLES.	Value.
Uniforms for Infantry,	\$197,838 40
" " Cavalry,	13,597 20
" " Artillery,	17,212 44
Camp and Garrison Equipage,	8,947 00
Arms and Accoutrements—Infantry,	448,976 71
" " Cavalry,	85,602 59
" " Artillery,	78,114 84
Miscellaneous Ordnance and Ordnance Stores,	11,471 58
Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, Coast Defence,	333,065 14
Munitions of War at Magazine,	2,937 64
Tools and Appurtenances,	9,349 55
Estimated value of Buildings,	48,000 00
Total value, estimated,	\$1,255,113 09

R E P O R T

ON THE

Inspection of the Militia,

BY

ASSISTANT INSPECTOR-GENERAL GELRAY.

DECEMBER 30, 1865.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, BOSTON, }
December 30, 1865. }

Brigadier-General R. A. PEIRCE, *Inspector-General of Massachusetts :*

GENERAL,—In accordance with Special Order, No. 629, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Headquarters, Boston, October 18, 1865, copy of which is annexed, I have the honor to submit the following Inspection Report of all the companies of Massachusetts Volunteer Militia enumerated in that Order. The companies are arranged according to the date of inspection.

Company I, Fifth Regiment, M. V. M., Marlborough.

Captain A. A. Powers, commanding. Post-office address, Fentonville, Massachusetts. Officers present at inspection, 2; enlisted men, 62—total, 64. Absent, with leave, (officers and enlisted men,) 15; without leave, 12. Aggregate, 95.

The company has neither arms, clothing, nor equipments. Have a good armory, provided by the town. The captain reports that he had written twice to the Adjutant-General for blanks, to draw clothing and ordnance stores, but had not heard anything from his communications. Company drills in armory have been discontinued, on account of lack of interest on the part of officers and men, caused by want of arms and uniforms.

I would respectfully recommend that uniforms, arms and equipments be furnished as soon as possible.

Company D, Eighth Regiment M. V. M., Lynn Light Infantry.

Captain, William H. Merritt. Post-office address, Lynn, Massachusetts. Officers present at inspection, 3; enlisted men, 91—total, 94. Enlisted men absent, with leave, 4; without leave, 3. Aggregate, present and absent, 101.

Have a good armory, furnished by the city; ninety-six (96) Springfield rifle muskets, in good order, and ninety-six (96) sets of equipments, (English russet leather.) Have no uniforms. Officers efficient and diligent; drill and discipline good; *materiel* of the company excellent. Would respectfully recommend that uniforms be issued as soon as convenient, and that the russet equipments be exchanged for black ones, U. S. A. pattern. Officers and men desire to remain attached to the Eighth Regiment, M. V. M.

Eleventh Unattached Company, M. V. M.

Captain, J. O. Bacheller. Post-office address, Lynn, Massachusetts. Officers present at inspection, 2; enlisted men, 57—total, 59. Officers absent, with leave, 1; enlisted men, with leave, 4—total, 5. Enlisted men absent, without leave, 8. Aggregate, present and absent, 72.

This company is well uniformed, at its own expense; arms and equipments, furnished by the State, are in the most perfect order; officers efficient and diligent; drill and discipline good; the *materiel* of the company the very best, and a credit to the city of Lynn. The officers and men are desirous of being attached to the Eighth Regiment, M. V. M.

Company F, 8th Regiment, M. V. M., Lynn City Guards.

Captain, Henry Stone. Post-office address, Lynn, Massachusetts. Officers present at inspection, 2; enlisted men, 50—total, 52. Officers absent, with leave, 1; enlisted men, 37—total, 38. Officers absent, without leave, 0; enlisted men, 0. Aggregate, present and absent, 90.

This company has 96 muskets, clean and in good order, and 96 sets of English russet equipments. Was organized

in March, 1852. Officers efficient; drill and discipline good; *materiel* of company excellent; armory good and well kept. All that is necessary to make this company a most excellent organization are uniforms and new equipments.

Company C, Eighth Regiment, M. V. M.

Captain, Thomas H. Armstrong. Post-office address, Marblehead, Massachusetts. Officers present at inspection, 1; enlisted men, 66—total, 67. Officers absent, with leave, 2; enlisted men, 18—total, 20. Aggregate, present and absent,—officers, 3; enlisted men, 84—total, 87.

This company was organized April 28, 1865. Has neither arms or equipments, but good men, in whose hands the new uniform, arms and equipments, can well be trusted. Officers and men desire to be attached to the Eighth Regiment, M. V. M. The armory is suitable, but requires repairs.

Thirteenth Unattached Company, M. V. M.

Captain, Robert W. Reeves. Post-office address, Salem, Massachusetts. Officers present at inspection, 3; enlisted men, 22—total, 25. Enlisted men absent, without leave, 40. Aggregate, officers and enlisted men, present and absent, 65.

This company was organized in 1805. Has neither arms, equipments, nor uniforms. Captain Reeves reports that he has frequently tried to draw arms and equipments. Have responded to the call of the government four times during the past four years. The company has a magnificent armory, fitted up by the city. All that is necessary to make the organization complete, are clothing and ordnance stores. Officers and men desire to be attached to the Essex County Regiment, under whatever name or number.

Sixty-Eighth Unattached Company, M. V. M.

Captain, Joseph H. Glidden. Post-office address, Salem, Massachusetts. Officers present at inspection, 2; enlisted men, 84—total, 36. Officers absent, with leave, 1; enlisted

men, 30—total, 31. Aggregate of officers and enlisted men, present and absent, 67. This company was organized in 1807, under the name of the "Salem Light Infantry," a name which it still retains. It has now neither arms nor equipments.

Captain Glidden reports that it is impossible to keep the company up without arms, equipments and uniforms. The company has five times responded to the call of the government during the late war. Armory large and well furnished. Officers tolerably efficient and well instructed.

Second Unattached Company, M. V. M.

Post-office address, Beverly, Massachusetts. Officers present at inspection, 3; enlisted men, 27. Enlisted men absent, with leave, 74. Aggregate of officers and men, present and absent, 101.

The company was organized in 1814. Has responded to the call of the government five times during the late war. Has good arms and English russet equipments. The commanding officer made requisition for uniforms last spring. Officers and men desire to belong to the Eighth Regiment, M. V. M.

A proper armory is much needed. Officers efficient and diligent; drill and discipline good. Would respectfully recommend that the russet equipments be exchanged for the black leather, United States pattern.

Seventy-Sixth Unattached Company, M. V. M.

Captain, John W. Stevens. Post-office address, South Danvers, Mass. Officers present at inspection, 3; enlisted men, 45; total, 48. Enlisted men absent without leave, 40. Aggregate of officers and enlisted men, present and absent, 88.

The company is not supplied with arms, equipments or uniforms; was organized June, 1865; has never been called out; is composed of most excellent *materiel*. I would recommend that the company be clothed, armed and equipped as soon as possible.

Company E, Eighth Regiment, M. V. M., "Richardson Light Guard."

Captain, Samuel F. Littlefield. Post-office address, South Reading, Mass. Officers present at inspection, 3; enlisted men, 79; total, 82. Enlisted men absent with leave, 3; without leave, 19. Aggregate of officers and enlisted men, present and absent, 101.

This company has 80 muskets in good order, and 80 sets of equipments; drill and discipline good; officers efficient and diligent; has responded with full ranks to the call of the government three times during the late war, and is one of the very best companies I have yet inspected. Officers and men desire to remain attached to the Eighth Regiment, M. V. M. Have a good armory, but too small for such an excellent organization.

Company G, Eighth Regiment, M. V. M.

Captain, Edward L. Rowe. Post-office address, Gloucester, Mass. This company was organized in 1851,—has neither arms, uniforms, nor equipments. Officers present at inspection, 3; enlisted men, 28; total, 31. Enlisted men absent with leave, 4; without leave, 16. Aggregate of officers and enlisted men present and absent, 51.

The company is not furnished with an armory by the town, although the captain reports having often tried hard to procure one.

Officers efficient and diligent; have not drilled much, owing to having no arms, uniforms, equipments, nor armory. The *materiel* of the company is most excellent, intellectually and physically considered. Would recommend that something be done to compel the town to furnish a proper armory; and that neither arms, equipments, nor uniforms be issued until such armory be supplied.

Company H, Sixtieth Regiment, M. V. M., "Cushing Guards."

Date of organization, July 2, 1775. Captain, Joseph L. Johnson. Officers present at inspection, 3; enlisted men,

66; total, 69. Enlisted men absent with leave, 20; without leave, 15. Aggregate of officers and men present and absent, 111.

This company has neither arms, equipments, nor uniforms; has a good armory, furnished by the city; fines for non-attendance to drill have not been enforced, owing to the lack of arms, &c. Officers efficient; drill and discipline good. Would recommend that uniforms, arms and equipments be furnished as soon as possible.

Third Unattached Company, M. V. M.

Captain, Luther Doane; organized, August 15, 1858. Post-office address, Newburyport, Mass.

This company has 96 muskets in good order, clean and serviceable. Has no uniforms nor equipments. Officers present at inspection, 3; enlisted men, 61; total, 64. Enlisted men absent with leave, 15; without leave, 12. Aggregate of officers and enlisted men present and absent, 91.

Officers efficient; drill and discipline good; fines for non-attendance at drills enforced. This is one of the best companies I have inspected; and I would recommend that clothing and ordnance stores be issued to Captain Doane as soon as possible; and that the company be attached to the 8th Regiment, M. V. M., in accordance with the wishes of the officers and men.

Seventy-Fifth Unattached Company, M. V. M.

Captain, Herbert Bates. Post-office address, Scituate, Mass. Organized, November 10, 1865. Officers present at inspection, 3; enlisted men, 50; total, 53. Enlisted men absent with leave, 9; without leave, 15. Aggregate officers and men present and absent, 77.

This company has no arms, uniforms, equipments, or armory, but a most excellent body of men; and I consider the officers entitled to much credit for having kept them so well together, under adverse circumstances. The company

occupy an armory by courtesy of the "Scituate State Guard," a company of men over forty-five who came together for defence of law and order at the time draft riots were prevalent. As the occasion for this organization has now passed away, I would recommend that it be disbanded, and that Captain Bates' company occupy its armory. I do not, however, consider the armory fit for a company such as that of Captain Bates', as it is too small, and the roof too low. Until the matter of an armory be settled, I would recommend that arms, equipments and uniforms should not be issued until the armory be inspected and accepted as a proper place, and properly fitted for the preservation of the State property.

Company B, Sixth Regiment, M. V. M.

Captain, George F. Shattuck ; station, Groton, Mass ; organized, October 19, 1783. Officers present at inspection, 2 ; enlisted men, 34 ; total, 36. Officers absent with leave, 1 ; enlisted men, 64 ; total, 65. Aggregate officers and enlisted men present and absent, 101.

This company has possession of eighty Springfield rifled muskets, drawn from the State arsenal in May, 1865 ; they are all more or less rusty, and in a disgraceful state of neglect. Equipments are thrown into open gun-boxes, or in corners of the armory, without any care whatever. Physique of the company good, but not more than a dozen know the difference between "shoulder" and "order arms," evidently never having been drilled.

Officers appear to be efficient, but are plainly negligent ; armory not in a fit condition to be made the repository of any more State property. I would respectfully recommend that another inspection of this company be made one month from date of this (November 27 ;) and if the State property in charge of Captain Shattuck be found in no better condition and order than at this, it be returned to the arsenal, the captain discharged, and an election for a new one be ordered.

Company E, Sixth Regiment, M. V. M.

Capt. Frank Whitcomb, stationed at Acton, Mass. Organized June, 1810. Officers present at inspection, 2. Enlisted men, 47. Total, 49. Officers and enlisted men absent with leave, 0. Officers without leave, 1. Enlisted men, 15. Total, 16. Aggregate present and absent, 65.

This company has eighty muskets and eighty sets of equipments in good order and clean. Officers efficient; drill and discipline, good. Armory in good order and all the State property well cared for. Fines for non-attendance not enforced, but will be as soon as uniforms are issued. I would respectfully recommend that uniforms be issued at once, as the captain is deserving of great credit for his devotion and attention to the interests of the State in caring for its property under difficult circumstances.

Company I, Sixth Regiment, M. V. M.

Capt. Frederick G. Tyler. Stationed at Lawrence, Mass. Address, Lawrence, Mass. Organized April, 1849. Officers present at inspection, 2. Enlisted men, 45. Total, 47. Officers absent with leave, 1. Enlisted men, 20. Total, 21. Enlisted men absent without leave, 5. Aggregate officers and enlisted men, present and absent, 73.

This company has a full supply of arms and equipments. Arms clean and in good order; equipments old and worn. Would respectfully recommend that they be turned in for repairs, and new ones issued, of later pattern. Officers efficient; drill and discipline good. Armory, good and well arranged for the proper care of State property. I would respectfully recommend that new uniforms be issued at once.

Company K, Sixth Regiment, M. V. M.

Capt. John D. Emerson. Station and post-office address, Lawrence, Mass. Officers present at inspection, 3. Enlisted men, 40. Total, 43. Enlisted men absent with leave,

25. Without leave, 21. Aggregate officers and enlisted men present and absent, 89.

This company has a full supply of arms and equipments, in good order and clean. Officers efficient; drill and discipline, good. Fines for non-attendance at drill, not enforced, but will be as soon as uniforms are issued. Armory, convenient and well arranged for the proper care of whatever State property may be turned over to the company. Would recommend that the new uniforms be issued as soon as possible.

Thirty-Ninth Unattached Company, M. V. M.

Capt. Benj. F. Hayes. Station and post-office address of captain, Medford, Mass. Officers present at inspection, 8. Enlisted men, 59. Total, 62. Enlisted men absent with leave, 15. Without leave, 7. Aggregate officers and enlisted men present and absent, 84.

This is one of the very best companies in the State. Has a full supply of arms and equipments, clean and in perfect order, equipments English pattern, russet leather. Would recommend that they be changed for the U. S. A. pattern. Officers efficient; drill and discipline, excellent. Would recommend that the new uniform be issued at once.

Company E, Fifth Regiment, M. V. M.

Capt. John Hutchins. Station and post-office address of captain, Medford, Mass.

This company has had no organization since August 14, 1862, at which time the officers and men composing it, enlisted in a body for three years, and were mustered out of the United States service on the 6th day of June, 1865. Previous to their volunteering in the United States service, the officers tendered their resignation in the militia service to the Adjutant-General, who accepted the same, and yet the company and its officers are on the roster in the Adjutant-General's office, as in the service of the State. The company is now being revived under efficient officers, and 70 most excellent men are already on the rolls. In

consideration of their patriotic conduct in volunteering for three years, and their honorable service, I would respectfully recommend that every encouragement be given them in re-organizing the company.

There are very few, if any, of the militia companies in the State who volunteered to serve in three years regiments, and the noble conduct of this should be recognized by an immediate re-organization, and the issue of arms, equipments and uniforms.

Sixty-Sixth Unattached Company, M. V. M.

Capt. George I. Fillebrown. Organized July 1st, 1865. Station and post-office address of captain, Roxbury, Mass.

This company has neither arms, equipments nor uniforms. *Materiel* of company, good. Officers efficient; drill and discipline as yet, poor. Officers present at inspection, 2. Enlisted men, 42. Total, 44. Officers and enlisted men absent with leave, 0. Officers and enlisted men absent without leave, 34. Aggregate officers and enlisted men present and absent, 78. Armory in good order and well arranged for the care of whatever State property may be issued to the company. Officers and men desire to be attached to the Forty-Second Regiment, M. V. M.

Sixty-Seventh Unattached Company, M. V. M.

Captain, Joseph F. Ryan; organized June 8, 1865. Officers present at inspection, 3; enlisted men, 60; total 63. Enlisted men absent with leave, 10. Aggregate officers and enlisted men present and absent, 73.

This company has neither arms, uniforms, or equipments, and only a borrowed armory. The *materiel* of the company is most excellent; officers efficient and diligent; but, as it is wholly composed of Irishmen, or men of immediate Irish descent—who are supposed to be Fenians—I am of the opinion that the encouragement of such organizations by the State, would be prejudicial, not only to the interests of the Militia, but to the Commonwealth, and dangerous to

her people. Anything like clannishness, or the organizations of companies or regiments, composed exclusively of men of one nationality, creed, color, or sets of opinions, should be strictly avoided. Roxbury, too, has already as many companies as belong to her, if the militia (as it should,) be equally distributed over the State. I would, therefore, respectfully recommend this company be disbanded.

Twenty-Ninth Unattached Company, M. V. M.

Lieutenant George H. Foster commanding; organized September 27, 1864. Officers present at inspection, 2; enlisted men, 49; enlisted men absent with leave, 6; without leave, 6; aggregate officers and enlisted men absent and present, 63.

This company has ninety muskets and sets of equipments, all in the best possible order; has no captain, he having resigned some time since—though his name still remains on the roster at the State House, and as commanding this company. *Materiel* of the company excellent; officers efficient and diligent; drill and discipline good.

I would recommend that the English russet equipments be exchanged for those of the United States Army pattern, and, that the company be attached to a regiment and uniformed as soon as possible.

Company D, Forty-Second Regiment, M. V. M.

Captain, Jediah P. Jordan; organized, November 1, 1865. Officers present at inspection, 2; enlisted men, 83; total, 85. Officers absent with leave, 1; enlisted men, 24; total, 25. Officers and enlisted men absent without leave, none. Aggregate officers and enlisted men present and absent, 110.

This company is fully armed and equipped; arms and equipments in splendid order; organization perfect, and composed of most excellent *materiel*. Officers efficient; drill and discipline good; armory good, and well arranged for the proper care of any property the State may issue.

I would respectfully and urgently recommend, that this company be uniformed at once, as it will really be a credit to the State.

Forty-First Unattached Company, M. V. M.

Captain, David Boynton ; station and post-office address of Captain, Haverhill, Mass.

The following is a copy of a letter received from Captain Boynton on the 23d day of November :

Haverhill, November 21, 1865.

JOSEPH W. GELRAY, *Colonel and Assistant Inspector-General* :

DEAR SIR,—I have just received your favor appointing the 29th instant to inspect my company. I have to say, that my company was disbanded immediately after the repeal of the militia law, and I reported to the Adjutant-General. There is no militia company in this place.

Very respectfully yours,

DAVID BOYNTON.

A true copy.

JOS. W. GELRAY, *Colonel and Assistant Inspector-General*.

Seventy-Eighth Unattached Company, M. V. M.

Cumington, Hampshire County ; Captain, Joshua L. Abell, commanding ; post-office address, Cumington, Mass. Officers present at inspection, 8 ; enlisted men, 40 ; total, 48. Officers absent with leave, 0 ; enlisted men absent with leave, 18 ; without leave, 0. Aggregate officers and enlisted men present and absent, 56.

This company has neither arms, uniforms, nor equipments ; officers efficient ; drill and discipline good ; *materiel* of organization good. A good armory is being built by the town, which promises to be well arranged for the proper care of whatever State property may be intrusted to the commanding officer.

I would urgently recommend, that this company receive the new uniforms, arms and equipments, as soon as possible, as the towns west of the Connecticut are deficient in military

organizations—this being the only one in the county west of the river, and only one other in the whole county.

The militia in the western counties of the State requires encouragement; and, it is my opinion, nothing would tend more to encourage it than the equipping of the two companies in Hampshire County.

Company D, Sixth Regiment, M. V. M., Lowell.

Captain, James W. Hart, commanding; post-office address, Lowell, Mass. Officers present at inspection, 2; enlisted men, 55; total, 57. Officers absent with leave, 1; enlisted men, 4; total, 5. Absent without leave—officers, 0; enlisted men, 39; total, 39. Aggregate officers and enlisted men present and absent, 101.

This company owns its own uniform, United States Army pattern, of good quality, and clean—ninety-six muskets and sets of equipments—muskets and sets of equipments all in good order; drill and discipline good; officers efficient and diligent; military appearance of company fine; armory convenient, and well arranged for the care of State property; fines enforced for non-attendance at drill.

The company has concluded an arrangement for the sale of its uniforms, to an organization in New Hampshire, in anticipation of receiving the new State uniform; and I would respectfully recommend that it be issued. The company has four times responded to the call of the government during the past four (4) years. Armory in Market-house, Market Street.

Company G, Sixth Regiment, M. V. M.

First Lieut. Edward S. Wheeler, commanding. Post-office address, Lowell, Mass. Officers present at inspection, 2; enlisted men, 28; total, 30. Absent without leave—officers, none; enlisted men, 38; total, 38. Absent with leave—officers, 0; enlisted men, 19; total, 19. Aggregate officers and enlisted men present and absent, 87.

This company is reported to have 95 muskets and sets of

equipments in good order, but owing to having no armory fit to receive them, they have not been taken out of the boxes, which I think is an evidence of the absurdity of issuing State property without knowing to whom, or how it is going to be cared for, or even where it is going. The company shows great neglect; meetings are seldom held; fines for non-attendance never enforced; has no captain, and the subalterns non-efficient in their present rank to properly control the men; drill and discipline are poor. I would recommend that no more State property be issued until an armory be secured, properly fitted up, and an efficient commanding officer be elected and commissioned. This should be determined by another inspection by a competent officer, and not based upon the report of any officer of the company. I hope the company will not be permitted to disband, as the men who now belong to it are a superior class, and it has responded to the call of the government four times, as part of the historic Sixth Regiment.

Sixty-Fifth Unattached Company, M. V. M.

Capt. Matthew Donovan. First Lieut. John O'Grady, commanding.

This company has neither arms, uniforms, nor equipments, is of good *materiel*, but has been of late neglected, owing to the absence of the captain in Europe. I think it ought to be made the duty of officers to ask for, and obtain permission when they intend to leave the State or country for any great length of time, so that the command of the company in his absence could be regularly turned over to the ranking officer present. The company is almost exclusively composed of Irishmen, or men of Irish descent, but as far as I could learn, is not, as an organization, identified with Fenianism; but as Lowell has already three (3) companies of infantry, (which, in my opinion, is as many as it can properly support,) I am of opinion that it would be better to disband the organization in order to let Company G, Sixth Regiment, the armory it now occupies, it being an

excellent one, and well arranged for the care of the State property. The following is a return of the company : Present at inspection—officers, 2 ; enlisted men, 32 ; total, 34. Absent with leave—officers, 0 ; enlisted men, 22. Absent without leave—officers, 1 ; enlisted men, 25 ; total, 26. Aggregate officers and enlisted men present and absent, 82.

Company C, Sixth Regiment, M. V. M.

Captain, Benjamin F. Goddard, commanding. Post-office address, Lowell, Mass. Armory in Market House Building, Market Street.

Present at inspection, officers 2 ; enlisted men, 61 ; total, 63. Absent with leave, officers, 1 ; enlisted men, 15 ; absent without leave, officers 0 ; enlisted men, 7. Aggregate officers and enlisted men, present and absent, 78.

This company has ninety-six muskets and sets of equipments in excellent order. Officers efficient and diligent ; *materiel* of company fine ; drill and discipline good ; armory commodious and well arranged for care of State property. The organization has responded to the call of the government three (3) times during the late war. I would recommend that the new uniform be issued as soon as possible.

Company B, Fifth Regiment, M. V. M.

Captain Granville W. Daniels, commanding. Station and post-office address of captain, Somerville, Mass. Present at inspection—officers, 8 ; enlisted men, 40 ; total, 48. Absent with leave—officers, 0 ; enlisted men, 12. Absent without leave—officers, 0 ; enlisted men, 12. Aggregate of officers and enlisted men present and absent, 70.

The company is in possession of ninety-six muskets and sets of equipments, in most excellent order. The equipments are English russet leather. Officers efficient ; drill and discipline good ; armory commodious and well arranged for the care of State property.

The company has three times responded to the call of the government during the late war, and recruited one three years company from its ranks. It is one of the very best

companies in the State, and I would recommend that the new uniform be issued soon.

Fifty-Third Unattached Company, M. V. M.

Captain John Maguire commanding; station and post-office address, Chelsea, Massachusetts. Present at inspection—officers, 3; enlisted men, 63; total, 66. Absent with leave—officers, 0; enlisted men, 18. Absent without leave—officers, 0; enlisted men, 15. Aggregate of officers and enlisted men, present and absent, 99.

This company has ninety-six (96) muskets and sets of equipments, in most excellent order. Officers efficient, drill and discipline good. Armory commodious and well arranged for the care of State property. Fines for non-attendance strictly enforced. A very excellent company, and I would recommend it to favor.

Company I, Forty-Second Regiment, M. V. M.

Captain Edward Merrill, Jr., commanding; armory and post-office address of captain, Harrison Square, Dorchester, Massachusetts. Present at inspection—officers, 3; enlisted men, 43; total, 46. Absent with leave—officers, 9; enlisted men, 12. Absent without leave, officers, 0; enlisted men, 11. Aggregate officers and enlisted men, present and absent, 69.

This company has eighty-four (84) muskets and sets of equipments in good order. Officers efficient, drill and discipline excellent; fines enforced for non-attendance at drill. Armory good, and well arranged for the proper care of whatever property the State may issue. The company has responded to the call of the government twice during the late war. I would recommend that the new uniform be issued to this company as soon as possible.

Company G, Fifth Regiment, M. V. M.

Captain Cyrus Fay commanding; station and post-office address of captain, Woburn, Massachusetts. Present at

inspection—officers, 2; enlisted men, 67; total, 69. Absent with leave—officer, 1; enlisted men, 6; total, 7. Absent without leave—officers, 0; enlisted men, 11. Aggregate officers and enlisted men, present and absent, 97.

This company has ninety-eight (98) muskets and sets of equipments—English russet equipments—all in excellent order. Officers efficient, drill and discipline excellent. Armory large and well arranged for the proper care of whatever property the State may issue. Nearly all of the men and officers have seen service. I would recommend that the company be continued, and that the new uniform be issued to it as soon as possible.

Twelfth Unattached Company, M. V. M.

Captain George A. Meacham, commanding; armory at Old Cambridge, rear of post-office. Captain's address, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Present at inspection—officers 3; enlisted men, 60; total, 63. Absent with leave—officers, 0; enlisted men, 23. Absent without leave, 0. Aggregate of officers and enlisted men present and absent, 86.

This company has ninety-six (96) muskets and sets of equipments, all in the best possible order. (Equipments, English russet.) Officers accomplished and attentive to their duties; drill and discipline perfect. Company has twice responded to the call of the government during the late war. Fines for non-attendance at drill strictly enforced.

This is one of the very best and most valuable companies in the State, and I would most sincerely recommend it to the fostering care of the government. It needs a new uniform, and I would respectfully urge that it be issued as soon as practicable.

Thirty-Fourth Unattached Company, M. V. M.

Captain C. F. Harrington, commanding; armory, Harvard Square, Old Cambridge; post-office address of the captain, 151 Pearl Street, Boston, Massachusetts. Present

at inspection—officers, 3; enlisted men, 65; total, 68. Absent with leave—officers, 0; enlisted men, 28. Absent without leave, 0. Aggregate of officers and enlisted men, present and absent, 99.

This company, like Captain Meacham's, is composed of our best young men, is fully armed and equipped, but lacks a uniform. I would urge that all its wants be supplied as soon as possible, as it is a model in *materiel*, organization, drill, discipline, and the efficiency of its officers.

Ninth Unattached Company, M. V. M.

Captain George H. Smith, commanding; station and post-office address, East Boston, Massachusetts. Present at inspection—officers, 3; enlisted men, 48; total, 51. Absent with leave—officers, 0; enlisted men, 16. Without leave—officers, 0; enlisted men, 12. Aggregate officers and enlisted men present and absent, 79.

This company has 96 muskets and sets of equipments—muskets a little rusty, principally owing to not having been used often. The equipments are of English pattern, russet leather. The captain offers as an excuse for the arms being rusty, and equipments dusty, that it was impossible to keep up the interest of the men without a uniform. This is a very poor excuse, as the law provides a remedy for cases of disobedience of lawful orders, or the non-attendance of members at drill, &c. Without the enforcement of this law, it would be better not to issue any State property to companies, as it will only be neglected and destroyed. Although this company is not in as good condition as it ought to be, I think the interests of the State demand that it be kept up, at least long enough to give it a trial, as the men composing it are a superior class, and all the officers have been wounded in the service. I am of opinion, that as soon as the Commonwealth gives evidence of its interest in the affairs of the company by furnishing the new uniforms, it will come up to the required standard of drill, discipline and efficiency.

I would respectfully recommend that the experiment be tried. The armory is well adapted to the care of whatever property the State may issue.

Sixtieth Unattached Company, M. V. M.

Capt. P. A. Sennott, commanding. Station and post-office address of captain, East Boston, Mass.

Present at inspection—officers, 2; enlisted men, 40. Total, 42. Absent with leave, officers, 1; enlisted men, 20. Total, 21. Absent without leave, officers, 0; enlisted men, 10. Aggregate officers and enlisted men, present and absent, 73.

This company has neither arms, uniforms, equipments, nor proper armory, is composed of Irish citizens and is called a "Fenian Company" by the people in the vicinity, but Captain Sennott denies any knowledge of the company being mixed up with that order in any way, though the greater number of its members may be "Fenians."

Officers, efficient. Discipline, good. Material of company, excellent. I am of opinion that one company is as many as the "Island ward" can properly support, and think this company should not be recognized.

Forty-Fifth Unattached Company, M. V. M.

Capt. Henry K. Thomas, commanding. (Late commander, Captain Joseph R. McField.) Station, East Boston. Armory, Henry Street, No. 6. Captain's address, 43 Chelsea Street, East Boston.

This organization has 96 muskets and sets of equipments, all in excellent order. (English russet equipments.)

Officers, efficient. Drill and discipline, good. Armory convenient and well arranged for the proper care of State property. *Materiel* of company, excellent; the company is decidedly the best organization in East Boston, but its officers and men are anxious to disband, while Captains Smith's and Sennott's companies are anxious to retain their organization, and as it is very evident that three (3) companies

cannot be properly supported on the "Island" it is my opinion that it would be best to disband the one whose members desire it.

If two companies are kept I would recommend that it be Captain Smith's and this. If, however, the will and desires of the members are to have no weight, and only one company be retained, I would suggest this in preference to any other, on account of the splendid physique and morale of its members.

First Unattached Company, M. V. M.

Capt. Moses E. Bigelow, commanding. Armory, corner "A" Street and Broadway. Captain's address, No. 9 Linden Street, South Boston. Present at inspection—Officers, 2. Enlisted men, 66. Total, 68. Absent with leave, officers, 0. Enlisted men, 21. Absent without leave, officers 0. Enlisted men, 0. Aggregate present and absent, 89.

This company has 96 muskets and sets of English russet equipments, all in the best possible order.

Officers accomplished. Drill and discipline excellent. One of the very best companies in the State. Armory large, convenient and well arranged for the proper care of all State property that may be issued; fines for non-attendance at drill strictly enforced. I would urgently recommend that the new uniform be issued to this company as soon as possible, and the russet equipments be changed for those of the U. S. Army pattern.

Twenty-Sixth Unattached Company, M. V. M.

Capt. George F. Chapin, commanding. Armory, Central Hall, Elm Street, Charlestown, Mass. Post-office address of captain, No. 24 Chestnut Street, Charlestown, Mass. Present at inspection—officers, 3; enlisted men, 67. Total, 70. Absent with leave, officers, 0; enlisted men, 2. Absent without leave, officers, 0; enlisted men, 3. Aggregate present and absent, 75.

Ninety-six muskets and sets of equipments in good order. Officers efficient. Drill and discipline good. Armory too small, but in excellent order, and well arranged for the proper care of all State property. Fines for non-attendance strictly enforced. This is an excellent company, and I would recommend that the new uniform be issued as soon as possible.

Company H, Fifth Regiment M. V. M.

1st Lieut. William L. Spalding, commanding. Armory, Prescott Hall, Charlestown. Post-office address of captain, National House, Charlestown, Mass. Present at inspection officers, 2; enlisted men, 36. Total, 38. Absent with leave, officers, 1; enlisted men, 7. Total, 8. Absent without leave, officers, 0; enlisted men, 9. Aggregate present and absent, 58.

Ninety-six muskets and sets of equipments, all in good order. Officers efficient. Drill and discipline good:

Armory good, and well arranged for the proper care of State property. Would recommend the new uniforms to be issued to this company as soon as possible.

Company D, Fifth Regiment, M. V. M.

Capt. George H. Marden, commanding. Armory at Lake-man Hall, Charlestown. Captain's address, No. 2 Cottage Street, Charlestown, Mass. Present at inspection—officers, 3; enlisted men, 27. Total, 30. Absent with leave, officers, 0; enlisted men, 13. Absent without leave, officers, 0; enlisted men, 24. Aggregate present and absent, 67.

Ninety-six muskets and sets of equipments in tolerable good order; fines for non-attendance at drill not enforced. Officers efficient; drill and discipline fair; have responded with the company to the call of the government four times during the late war. Armory not in a fit condition to be made the depository of any more State property until it be altered and repaired. As soon as the captain reports that the necessary repairs and alterations have been made, I

would recommend that a new inspection of the armory take place, and if it then be found suitable for the care of the property, it be issued without delay.

Fifty-Ninth Unattached Company, M. V. M.

Capt. James White commanding. • Armory, 54 Chelsea Street, Charlestown, Mass. Captain's address, 20 Bainbridge Street, Charlestown, Mass. Present at inspection—officers, 3; enlisted men, 69; total, 71. Absent with leave—officers, 0; enlisted men, 3; absent without leave—0. Aggregate, present and absent, 74.

This company has neither arms, uniforms nor equipments, but a good armory, well fitted up, at the expense of the officers of the company, with excellent arrangements for the care of any State property which may be issued. The *materiel* of the company is good, officers efficient, drill and discipline good; but as Charlestown has at least five (5) companies, and this being the last formed, and the only one without arms and equipments, if any are disbanded, I would recommend that this be the one; but if it would not interfere with the interests of the State, I would recommend that it be continued, and ordnance and clothing be issued.

Forty-Sixth Unattached Company, M. V. M.

Captain Timothy Hurly commanding. Station, Boston. Armory, No. 6 Bumstead Court. Address of Captain, No. 232 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Mass. Present at inspection—officers, 3; enlisted men, 71; total, 74. Absent with leave—officers, 0; enlisted men, 6; absent without leave—officers, 0; enlisted men, 7. Aggregate, present and absent, 94.

This company has 96 muskets and sets of equipments in good order. Officers efficient and diligent; drill and discipline good; armory large and well arranged for the proper care of State property. All that is wanted to make this one of our best companies is the new uniform and the English russet equipments exchanged for those of the U. S.

A. pattern. I would recommend that the uniforms be issued and the equipments changed.

Fortieth Unattached Company, M. V. M.

Captain John R. Farrell commanding. Station and post-office address of captain, Boston, Mass. Present at inspection—officers, 2; enlisted men, 70; total, 72. Absent with leave—officers, 1; enlisted men, 5; total, 6; absent without leave—officers, 0; enlisted men, 3. Aggregate, present and absent, 81.

This company has 96 muskets in good order; ninety-six (96) sets of equipments, all old and badly worn, not fit for the service. Officers efficient and diligent; drill and discipline good; armory convenient and well arranged for the proper care of State property. I would recommend that the new uniform be issued to this company and that their equipments be changed for new ones.

Fifty-Fifth Unattached Company, M. V. M.

Capt. Michael Scanlan commanding. Station, Boston. Armory, 86 Kneeland Street. Present at inspection—officers, 2; enlisted men, 51; total, 53. Absent with leave—0; absent without leave—0. Aggregate, present and absent, 53.

This company is composed entirely of Irishmen, or men of Irish descent; has neither arms or equipments. The armory is not fitted up for the proper reception of the State property. Physique of the company good; officers efficient; drill and discipline good for the time the company has been organized. I cannot recommend that this company be armed and equipped until it is decided whether the militia is to be equally apportioned to the different towns throughout the State, according to the population thereof.

Sixty-Second Unattached Company, M. V. M.

First Lieutenant P. R. Cummings, commanding; station, Boston; armory, 182 Harrison avenue; commanding officer's

address, 212 Harrison Avenue. Present at inspection—officers, 2; enlisted men, 58; total, 60. Absent with leave—officers, 0; enlisted men, 10; Absent without leave—officers, 0; enlisted men, 22. Aggregate present and absent, 92.

My remarks on Capt. Scanlan's company are equally applicable to this, except as regards the armory. The armory of this company is convenient and well arranged for the care of whatever property may be issued by the State.

Fifty-Sixth Unattached Company, M. V. M.

Captain John M. Tobin, commanding; station, Boston; armory at 47 Hanover Street; captain's address, Boston, Mass. Present at inspection—officer, 1; enlisted men, 56; total, 57. Absent with leave—officers, 0; enlisted men, 9. Absent without leave—officers, 1; enlisted men, 16; total, 17. Aggregate present and absent, 83.

This company has eighty-three (83) muskets and sets of equipments, none of which are in as good order as they ought to be, evidently not having been much in use for some time. The company has a good armory, well fitted up, with good arrangements for the care of clothing, ordnance and ordnance stores; has no first lieutenant, and the captain reports the second lieutenant as inefficient and uninterested in the affairs of the company. *Materiel* of the company excellent. Would recommend that the new uniform be issued to this company, and that the second lieutenant be asked to resign, and an order be issued for the election of subalterns. Captain efficient. Drill and discipline of the company will be improved as soon as it becomes apparent that the State is interested in the matter.

Sixty-Third Unattached Company, M. V. M.

Captain Robert Miller, commanding; station, Boston; armory, 180 Harrison Avenue. Present at inspection—officers, 3; enlisted men, 57; total, 60. Absent with leave—

officers, 0; enlisted men, 4. Absent without leave—officers, 0; enlisted men, 5. Aggregate, present and absent, 69.

The members of this company are Irishmen, or men of Irish descent; have neither arms, equipments, nor uniforms; *materiel* of company, good; officers, efficient; armory good, and well arranged for the proper care of any State property that may be issued; but the same objections exist towards this company as to nearly all the other Boston non-armed unattached companies—Boston has already more than her share of the militia.

Fifty-Second Unattached Company, M. V. M.

Captain James McArdle, commanding; station, Boston; post-office address of captain, Boston, Mass. Present at inspection—officer, 1; enlisted men, 44; total, 45. Absent with leave—officers, 0; enlisted men, 6. Absent without leave—officers, 2; enlisted men, 24. Aggregate, present and absent, 76.

This company has ninety-six muskets and sets of equipments, in good order; is composed principally, *but not wholly*, of Irish citizens. The captain is an efficient and brave officer, who has served over three years in the army during the late war; reports that neither of his lieutenants are efficient or diligent officers. The company has evidently been neglected in drill and discipline, but as a new captain (McArdle,) has lately been commissioned, I have no doubts about his ability to make the company a good one. It has a good armory, in good order, and well arranged for the proper care of all property belonging to the State. I would strongly recommend that this company be continued, and that the uniform be issued as soon as possible, as a company of a mixed nationality, as this is, goes far to break down the prejudice often existing between the foreigners and natives, on the matter of serving together in the militia.

Fifty-Seventh Unattached Company, M. V. M.

Captain P. F. Logan, commanding; station, Boston; armory, 63 West Orange Street; captain's address, Boston, Mass. Present at inspection—officers, 2; enlisted men, 58; total, 60. Absent with leave—officers, 0; enlisted men, 12. Absent without leave—officer, 1; enlisted men, 85. Aggregate, present and absent, 108.

This company is also one of mixed nationality, and composed of most excellent *materiel*; officers efficient (except the first lieutenant, who the captain reports as inefficient and non-interested in the affairs of the company;) drill and discipline good; armory good, and well arranged for the proper care of clothing, ordnance and ordnance stores, and other State property. If any of the companies, not yet armed and equipped, be retained, I should recommend this one, as it is, without doubt, the best of that class.

Twenty-Fifth Unattached Company, M. V. M., "Boston Fusiliers."

Capt. A. M. Proctor, commanding; station, Boston; armory, "Union Block," Union Street. Present at inspection—officers 8; enlisted men, 54; total, 57. Absent with leave—officers, 0; enlisted men, 5. Absent without leave—officers, 0; enlisted men, 15. Aggregate, present and absent, 77.

This company and its commander are too well-known to require any description from me. It has 96 muskets and sets of equipments, in excellent order. Officers efficient; drill and discipline good; fines for non-attendance at drill, strictly enforced. A splendid armory properly arranged for the care of all State property, and it is well cared for. The company, previous to the war, belonged to the First Regiment, M. V. M., and most of its members are veterans from that veteran organization. The officers and men are much alarmed at a rumor to the effect that they are to be attached to the Eleventh Regiment, M. V. M. As a praiseworthy *esprit du corps* now exists, it would, in my opinion be preju-

dicial to the interests of the State, and the efficiency of the corps, to attach them to any other than the First Regiment. I would respectfully urge that the new uniform and U. S. A. pattern equipments be issued to this company as soon as possible.

Second Regiment M. V. M.

Colonel Charles R. Codman commanding.

This is the only regularly organized regiment in the Commonwealth; is fully armed and equipped, each company having 96 muskets and sets of equipments, all in perfect order. Armory at "Boylston Hall," perfectly arranged for the care of all State property.

The regiment employs a military instructor, to secure uniformity of drill, and nothing appears to be left undone to make the regiment a model corps, and one of which the Commonwealth will be proud. The following gives the numerical strength, with the name of commanding officer of each company, and date of organization.

Company A. Captain William W. Stevenson, commanding; organized October 7, 1864. Present at inspection—officers, 2; enlisted men, 65; total, 67. Absent with leave—officers, 1; enlisted men, 6; total, 7. Absent without leave—officers, 0; enlisted men, 11. Aggregate, present and absent, 85.

Company B. Captain John Newcomb, commanding; organized October 12, 1864. Present at inspection—officers, 3; enlisted men, 60; total, 63. Absent with leave—officers, 0; enlisted men, 9; Absent without leave—officers, 0; enlisted men, 10. Aggregate, present and absent, 82.

Company C. Captain Fred. M. Mears, commanding; organized October 24, 1864. Present at inspection—officers, 3; enlisted men, 60; total, 63. Absent with leave—officers, 0; enlisted men, 9. Absent without leave—officers, 0 enlisted men, 11. Aggregate, present and absent, 83.

Company D. Captain John E. Alden, commanding; organized October 31, 1865. Present at inspection—officers, 3; enlisted men, 65; total, 68. Absent with leave—officers, 0; enlisted men, 8. Absent without leave—officers, 0; enlisted men 3. Aggregate, present and absent, 79.

Company E. Captain Benj. H. Whiting commanding; organized November 11, 1864. Present at inspection—officers, 3; enlisted men, 61; total, 64. Absent with leave—officers, 0; enlisted men, 8; Absent without leave—officers, 0; enlisted men, 13. Aggregate, present and absent, 85.

Company F. Captain Jacob H. Sanborn commanding; organized November 11, 1865. Present at inspection—officers, 3; enlisted men, 60; total, 63; Absent with leave—officers, 0; enlisted men, 8; Absent without leave—officers, 0; enlisted men, 8. Aggregate present and absent, 79.

Company G. Captain William Ward Rhodes commanding; organized February 20, 1865. Present at inspection—officers, 3; enlisted men, 60; total, 63. Absent with leave—officers, 0; enlisted men, 6. Absent without leave—officers, 0; enlisted men, 16. Aggregate, present and absent, 85.

Company H. Captain Eben R. Frost commanding; organized February 20, 1865. Present at inspection—officers, 3; enlisted men, 51; total, 54. Absent with leave—officers, 0; enlisted men, 9. Absent without leave—officers, 0; enlisted men, 16. Aggregate present and absent, 79.

Company I. Captain Hamilton A. Hill commanding; organized February 25, 1865. Present at inspection—officers, 2; enlisted men, 50; total, 52. Absent with leave—officers, 1; enlisted men, 6; total, 7. Absent without leave—officers, 0; enlisted men, 17. Aggregate, present and absent, 76.

Company K. Captain Alfred G. Grey commanding; organized March 10, 1865. Present at inspection—officers, 3; enlisted men, 50; total, 53. Absent with leave—officers, 0; enlisted men, 6. Absent without leave—officers, 0; enlisted men, 14. Aggregate present and absent, 73.

I would respectfully recommend that the new uniform be issued to this regiment first, as it is better prepared to receive and take care of it, than any other organization in the State, being well disciplined, drilled, armed and equipped, and its organization perfect.

In making the inspection of which this Report is the result, I desire to say that I have been guided wholly by what I deemed to be the best interests of the State, and the general prosperity and welfare of its militia. While taking for my standard of judgment, the drill, discipline and efficiency of volunteer troops in the field, I have endeavored to discriminate impartially between them, and what might be expected of an imperfectly organized body of militia—and to make such representations, as, in my judgment, would tend to stimulate the interest of all connected with this important institution of the Commonwealth—an institution that, even now, with all the sad experience of the two first years of the war—is not properly appreciated, and still fails to receive that attention which its importance demands. The more I have thought of this matter, and the more I have talked with intelligent officers and members of our militia corps—the more am I convinced of the worthlessness of the present militia law, as it now stands—i. e., partially repealed, modified and partially suspended.

Officers and men alike are at a loss to interpret its meaning, and our best lawyers and judges differ widely as to the definition and application of what was intended to be its most vital provisions. The law is neither clear nor concise in its phraseology, and many passages are ambiguous, even to those familiar with military matters, and its numerous amendments, corrections, additions and suspensions have

made "confusion worse confounded." But any law to be effective must be properly enforced. I find that many officers of the militia, and a large proportion of the enlisted men, look upon their duties as soldiers as a source of amusement and recreation—to be attended to a few weeks before muster with great diligence; but as soon as muster is over, all thought of drill, as well as care for uniforms, arms and equipments, is given up until another similar inducement for application approaches. This can be easily remedied by frequent inspections such as I have just completed.

In my judgment, the Adjutant-General, at least in time of peace, should also be Inspector-General with an Assistant Adjutant-General, and an Assistant Inspector-General. These latter officers should be soldiers not only in name, but by instinct and practice. There ought to be at least, two inspections by the Adjutant and Inspector-General, annually, of all the militia in their armories, in addition to an inspection by the Commander-in-Chief at General Muster. In this way the militia can be made reliable and efficient, and the proper care of the State property be secured. It is a prevalent idea that the State authorities do not care enough about the militia to give it any attention whatever. The frequent visits of an inspector (sometimes coming when least expected,) who would be firm, yet gentlemanly, and whose reports would be based upon truth, not favoritism, would soon dispel that illusion. It would not be necessary to call men away from their daily avocations, in order to attend these inspections. In the sixty-two (62) companies embraced in this Report, I am of the opinion that not one man lost a single hour's labor, as all my inspections were made in the armories after seven and a half o'clock, P. M. I have necessarily hurried the matter, but imperfect as the inspection has been the good accomplished is immense. Both officers and men seemed proud that the Commander-in-Chief had taken interest enough in the affairs of the militia, to send an inspecting officer to report upon their appearance and efficiency. I was hailed with real enthusiasm by all,

and the circumstance was looked upon as the dawn of a better day for our militia.

As showing the loose ideas some of the officers harbor in regard to their duties, I desire to state that Captain Matthew Donovan, Sixty-Fifth unattached Company, M. V. M., of Lowell, left the country for a three months' tour in Europe, without notifying the Adjutant-General, or receiving permission from him, and without even throwing over the command to his first lieutenant. I do not think it wise for the State of Massachusetts to intrust its property in the care of men whose ideas of duty are so very loose and indefinite, but in the absence of all checks, such cases will always exist. The officers are not so much to blame in the matter as if they had been taught better by a rigid enforcement of proper rules and regulations. I know that both men and officers are willing to obey all laws, however strict, if they are only given to understand definitely, what is required of them. I would recommend the assembling of a board of officers, for the purpose of framing a Militia Law, to be submitted to, and acted upon by the legislature. I would again call attention to the imperfect records kept by the different organizations—some of them keep no records at all—and I know of no law requiring officers to turn over to the Adjutant-General, the records of their commands. I would recommend that all the books and blanks issued by the United States to volunteer troops in the field, be issued to the militia—with such modifications as are requisite to adapt them to the State service, viz.:—Order Book, Letter Book, Clothing Book, Morning Report and Guard Report Books. These books as soon as full should be delivered to the Adjutant-General, as part of the records of the militia. I would also recommend and urge the adoption of a system of "property returns," to be made periodically to the Quartermaster-General and Master of Ordinance, by the officer accountable or responsible for that property. The books and returns are not only necessary for the records of one of the most important institutions of every State, and the care of its

property—but also to teach the officers the clerical portion of their duty, so that in case they are ever called into the service of the United States, the men under their command would not suffer in consequence of their ignorance of those matters, as was the case during the first year of the late war.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

JOS. W. GELRAY,
Colonel and Assistant Inspector-General.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Office of Inspector-General, }
Boston, Dec. 30th, 1865. }

This report of Colonel Jos. W. Gelray, Assistant Inspector-General of Massachusetts, is respectfully forwarded to his Excellency the Governor, for his information.

By order of Brigadier-General PEIRCE,

WARREN L. BRIGHAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, }
HEAD-QUARTERS, BOSTON, Oct. 18, 1865. }

[Special Order, No. 629.]

Colonel Joseph W. Gelray, Assistant-Inspector-General, M. V. M., is hereby detailed to inspect forthwith, fully and carefully, all the companies named below, and report upon the same without delay through the Inspector-General.

26th Unatt. Co. Infantry,	Captain George F. Chapin,	Charlestown.
Co. B, 5th Regt.	" "	Granville W. Daniels, Somerville.
12th Unatt. Co.	" "	George A. Meacham, Cambridge.
Co. D, 5th Regt.	" "	Geo. H. Marden, Jr., Charlestown.
Co. E, 5th Regt.	" "	John Hutchins, Medford.
39th Unatt. Co.	" "	Benjamin F. Hayes, Medford.
Co. G, 5th Regt.	" "	Cyrus Fay, Woburn.
Co. H, 5th Regt.	" "	D. Webster Davis, Charlestown.
Co. I, 5th Regt.	" "	Andrew A. Powers, Marlborough.
34th Unatt. Co.	" "	Geo. F. Harrington, Cambridge.
Co. E, 8th Regt.	" "	Saul F. Littlefield, So. Reading.
Co. B, 6th Regt.	" "	George F. Shattuck, Groton.
Co. C, 6th Regt.	" "	Benjamin F. Goddard, Lowell.
Co. D, 6th Regt.	" "	James W. Hart, Lowell.
Co. E, 6th Regt.	" "	Frank H. Whitcomb, Acton.
41st Unatt. Co.	" "	David Boynton, Haverhill.
Co. G, 6th Regt.	" 1st Lt.	Edward P. Wheeler, Lowell.
65th Unatt. Co.	" Captain	Matthew Donovan, Lowell.
Co. I, 6th Regt.	" "	Frederick A. Tyler, Lawrence.
Co. K, 6th Regt.	" "	John D. Emerson, Lawrence.
Co. H, 60th Regt.	" "	Joseph L. Johnson, Newburyport.
3d Unatt. Co.	" "	Luther Dame, Newburyport.
Co. C, 8th Regt.	" "	Thomas Armstrong, Marblehead.
Co. D, 8th Regt.	" "	William H. Merritt, Lynn.
2d Unatt. Co.	" "	Francis E. Porter, Beverly.
Co. F, 8th Regt.	" "	Henry Stone, Lynn.
Co. G, 8th Regt.	" "	Edward L. Rowe, Gloucester.
13th Unatt. Co.	" "	Robert W. Reeves, Salem.
11th Unatt. Co.	" "	Jeremiah C. Bacheller, Lynn.
68th Unatt. Co.	" "	Joseph H. Glidden, Salem.

40th Unatt. Co. Infantry,	Captain John R. Farrell, Boston.
52d Unatt. Co.	" 1st Lt. William J. Faulkner, Boston.
53d Unatt. Co.	" Captain John Maguire, Chelsea.
55th Unatt. Co.	" " Michael Scanlan, Boston.
56th Unatt. Co.	" " John M. Tobin, Boston.
57th Unatt. Co.	" " Patrick F. Logan, Boston.
59th Unatt. Co.	" " James White, Charlestown.
60th Unatt. Co.	" " Peter A. Sinnott, Boston.
62d Unatt. Co.	" " Charles T. Haley, Boston.
63d Unatt. Co.	" " Robert A. Miller, Boston.
66th Unatt. Co.	" " George O. Fillebrown, Roxbury.
9th Unatt. Co.	" " George H. Smith, East Boston.
45th Unatt. Co.	" " Joseph R. McField, Boston.
Co. D, 42d Regt.	" " Jediah P. Jordon, Roxbury.
1st Unatt. Co.	" " Moses E. Bigelow, South Boston.
67th Unatt. Co.	" " John T. Ryan, Roxbury.
25th Unatt. Co.	" " Alfred N. Proctor, Boston.
29th Unatt. Co.	" " George P. Blanchard, Roxbury.
Co. I, 42d Regt.	" " Edward Merrill, Jr., Dorchester.
46th Unatt. Co.	" " Timothy C. Hurley, Boston.
75th Unatt. Co.	" " G. Hubert Bates, Scituate.
76th Unatt. Co.	" " John W. Stevens, So. Danvers.
77th Unatt. Co.	" " Arthur H. Pomeroy, Greenwich.
78th Unatt. Co.	" " Joshua L. Abell, Cummington.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

(Signed,)

WM. SCHOULER,
Adjutant-General.

R E P O R T

ON THE

Massachusetts 100 Days Men,

BY

ADJUTANT-GENERAL SCHOULER.

DECEMBER 11, 1865.

GENERAL SCHOULER'S REPORT

On Secretary Stanton and the One Hundred Days Men.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, }
Adjutant-General's Office, Boston, Dec. 11, 1865. }

His Excellency JOHN A. ANDREW, *Governor and Commander-in-Chief*:—

GOVERNOR,—In the annual Report of the Secretary of War, for 1865, near its conclusion, Mr. Stanton gives especial credit to the Governors of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Michigan, for their offer, made April 21, 1864, to the Secretary of War, to raise a certain number of troops to serve for one hundred days, which offer was accepted, and the men were raised “within twenty days.” Ohio furnished 5,646 more than her stipulated proportion. No one would wish to detract one particle from the credit due, to those States for their patriotic offers, made by the Governors, or for the prompt manner in which they raised the men; on the contrary, they are entitled to all the praise which Mr. Stanton gives them. But I submit that Massachusetts is entitled to equal credit for the prompt manner in which thirteen companies of ninety days men were raised to man the fortifications on our coast, and which numbered 1,209 officers and men, relieving a like number of three years men to march to the front. The first company was mustered in April 29th, and the other twelve companies were raised and mustered in between the 3d of May and the 16th of the same month, 1864. And when the enemy made its advance on Washington, early in July, 1864, by way of the Shenandoah Valley, and came very near getting possession of the city, your Excellency happened to be in Washington at the time and telegraphed to me as follows, which telegram I received July 5th, 1864:—

“I have arranged with the Secretary of War that men who volunteer for one hundred days’ service, as requested by him to-day,

shall be exempted from any draft that may be ordered during such hundred days' service, not from any future draft, but only from such as may be ordered during the term of hundred days for which they are asked. I direct you, at request of Secretary, to issue an Order calling for four thousand one hundred days infantry, on the terms above mentioned. The details in connection with the project will not differ materially, otherwise, from those heretofore prescribed in like cases. I shall have another consultation to-morrow. Have sent home Peirce to-night."

Before the end of July we had four regiments organized and mustered in. On the 8th of August another regiment was ready, and by the 18th of the same month nine unattached companies were organized and mustered in, making an aggregate of 5,461 men, or 1,461 more men than the Secretary called for. The following table shows the exact dates of muster in:—

ORGANIZATION.	Name of Commander.	Date of Muster.	No. Com. Officers.	No. Enlist. Men.	Aggregate.
5th Reg't Infantry,	Col. Geo. H. Peirson,	July 28, 1864,	30	886	916
6th Reg't Infantry,	" A. S. Follansbee,	July 20, 1864,	36	944	980
8th Reg't Infantry,	" Benj. F. Peach,	July 26, 1864,	30	860	890
42d Reg't Infantry,	" Isaac S. Burrill,	July 22, 1864,	35	906	941
60th Reg't Infantry,	" Ansel D. Wass,	Aug. 8, 1864,	30	878	908
15th Un. Co. Inf'y,	Capt. I. A. Jennings,	July 29, 1864,	3	88	91
16th Un. Co. Inf'y,	" John F. Croff,	Aug. 6, 1864,	3	83	86
17th Un. Co. Inf'y,	" John G. Barnes,	Aug. 5, 1864,	3	98	101
18th Un. Co. Inf'y,	" Otis A. Baker,	Aug. 6, 1864,	3	82	85
19th Un. Co. Inf'y,	" James M. Mason,	Aug. 9, 1864,	3	80	83
20th Un. Co. Inf'y,	" Lewis Soule,	Aug. 11, 1864,	3	87	90
21st Un. Co. Inf'y,	" David H. Dyer,	Aug. 11, 1864,	3	98	101
22d Un. Co. Inf'y,	" John W. Marble,	Aug. 18, 1864,	3	85	88
23d Un. Co. Inf'y,	" Jabez M. Lyle,	Aug. 18, 1864,	3	98	101
Totals,	.	.	188	5,273	5,461

These regiments were immediately forwarded to the several destinations fixed for them by orders from the War Department, and relieved veteran troops which were sent to the front. One of the

regiments (the 60th,) was ordered to Indiana and did duty at Indianapolis, and received high praise from Governor Morton, of that State.

With great respect, I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

(Signed)

WM. SCHOULER,

Adjutant-General.

The following is the extract from the Report of the Secretary of War, alluded to :—

GRAND RESULTS OF PATRIOTISM AND FAITH.

Beside the signal success vouchsafed to our arms, other causes contributed to overthrow the rebellion. Among the chief of these may be reckoned :— * * * * *

3. Patriotic measures adopted by the Governors of loyal States, and the efficient aid they rendered the War Department in filling up the ranks of the army, and furnishing succor and relief to the sick and wounded, largely contributed to the national preservation. Of these measures one of the most important was the aid tendered by the Governors of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Michigan, in the opening of the campaign of 1864.

On the 21st day of April, 1864, Governors BROUGH, MORTON, YATES, STONE and LEWIS made an offer to the President to the following effect :—

That these States should furnish for the approaching campaign infantry troops, 30,000 from Ohio, 20,000 from Indiana, the same number from Illinois, 10,000 from Iowa, and 5,000 from Wisconsin; the term of service to be one hundred days; the whole number to be furnished within twenty days; the troops to be armed, equipped, and transported as other troops, but no bounty to be paid, nor any credit on any draft, and the pending draft to go on until the State quota was filled.

After full consideration and conference with the Lieutenant-General, this offer was accepted by President LINCOLN. The State of Ohio organized within four weeks, and placed in the field, 35,646 officers and men, being 5,646 troops more than the stipulated quota. Other States, less able to meet the contingency, contributed with alacrity all that could be raised.

Although experience had shown that troops raised for a short term

were more expensive and of less value than those raised for a longer period, these troops did important service in the campaign. They supplied garrisons and held posts for which experienced troops would have been required, and these were relieved so as to join the armies in the field. In several instances the three months' troops, at their own entreaty, were sent to the front, and displayed their gallantry in the hardest battles of the campaign.

* * * * *

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

R E P O R T

OF THE

Inspector-General of Massachusetts,

BRIG. GEN R. A. PEIRCE,

ON THE

RENDEZVOUS KNOWN AS "CAMP MEIGS," READVILLE, MASS.

NOVEMBER 1, 1865.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
BOSTON, Nov. 1st, 1865. }

His Excellency JOHN A. ANDREW, *Governor and Commander-in-Chief* :—

GOVERNOR,—In accordance with your request, I have the honor to submit the following Report on the rendezvous known as "Camp Meigs," situated at Readville, Mass.

I was placed in command of the rendezvous by Special Order, No. 790, dated "Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Head-quarters, Boston, Sept. 2th, 1862," copy of which is appended, marked "A." Previous to this date certain organizations, recruited for three years service, rendezvoused at various camps at Readville. The annexed list, marked "B," shows the organization and camp where recruited. Upon my assuming command the nine months regiments were in process of recruitment, and the annexed table, marked "C," shows the organizations for that term of service which were recruited at Camp Meigs under my supervision and control. These regiments, upon their return to the State for muster out and final payment, rendezvoused at this camp. I can give no table showing their strength, &c., at this time, as they were not required to furnish morning reports, they being at camp simply for the purpose of making out the rolls and papers necessary for discharge. Table "D" shows the number and designation of the three years organizations which were recruited at this rendezvous immediately after the departure of the nine months regiments. The Fifty-Eighth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry was

the last of the regiments here enumerated to leave for the field, and before its departure thirteen unattached companies of Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, called into the United States service for ninety days, arrived at this camp. Table "E" shows the designation and commanding officer of each. Immediately upon the expiration of the term of service for which these militia companies volunteered, certain regiments and companies, as shown in table "F," volunteered for one hundred days, and were recruited to the maximum, armed and equipped at this post. The celerity with which the five regiments of one hundred days troops, enumerated in table "F," were made ready for service in the field, is, I think, unprecedented. Recruits began to arrive on the thirteenth day of July, and on the first day of August, the Sixtieth Regiment, the last of the five regiments to leave the State, was *en route* for Washington, complete, like its predecessors, in uniform, arms, and camp and garrison equipage.

After the departure of these regiments and companies, the rendezvous was occupied by two companies of one hundred days troops, retained for the purpose of guarding the public property of the post.

In November, the returning one hundred days troops rendezvoused at Camp Meigs for discharge and final payment. No new organizations were recruited at this camp until December, when two companies of unattached infantry, for one year's service, reported for duty. On the 20th of December, 1864, authority was received from Major-General Dix, then commanding the Department of the East, for the recruitment of nine companies of cavalry, to be assigned to the First Regiment of Frontier Cavalry, (Twenty-Sixth Regiment New York Cavalry.) On the 21st of December this authority was modified so as to give Massachusetts but five companies.

On the 31st day of December, Major F. N. Clarke, Military Commander of Boston, and Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General of Massachusetts, ordered the District Provost-Marshals of the State to discontinue recruiting for the

Frontier Cavalry. The recruits already obtained numbered nearly eight hundred, and after filling five companies of the Frontier Cavalry to the maximum, two companies were organized from the surplus for the Third Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Cavalry, and the remaining unassigned recruits were transferred to the Fourth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Cavalry. In March of this year, the last volunteer organization of this State commenced its recruitment, viz., the Sixty-Second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, of which Ansel D. Wass was designated Colonel. When the organization had reached a strength of four full companies, the victories before Richmond removed the necessity for its completion, and orders were accordingly issued from the War Department for its muster-out. Table "G" shows the number and designation of the one year organizations above referred to.

On the 12th day of May, 1865, the two companies comprising the permanent garrison of the rendezvous, were mustered out of service, by Orders from the War Department, and to guard the property, &c., a detachment of the Eleventh Veteran Reserve Corps was ordered to the post. Shortly afterwards the camp was made a rendezvous for returning troops, and the organizations enumerated in table "H" reported here for discharge and final payment. On the 19th of August, the rendezvous was discontinued by order of the War Department, copy of which is annexed, marked "I." The following shows the number of men, with their terms of service, which have been recruited at Camp Meigs:—

Three months, or ninety days,	1,247
One hundred days,	5,562
Nine months,	6,262
One year,	1,381
Three years,	11,281
	<hr/> 25,733
Adding the proximate number of men recruited before Camp	
Meigs was established, and which cannot be definitely	
ascertained from the records of the post,	4,250
	<hr/>
Total,	29,983

The foregoing relates almost entirely to the organizations recruited at Camp Meigs. I now desire to remark somewhat upon the Camp in general. In the winter of 1864 it was thought expedient to remove the barracks and buildings from the camp at Laksville, known as "Camp Joe Hooker," to Readville. This was accordingly done—the barracks then accommodating five thousand men, and the stables twelve hundred horses, with commodious and convenient buildings for Head-quarters, Chapel, Hospital, Quartermaster and Commissary Departments.

The labor imposed upon myself and the officers serving at the post was greater at this time than at any period in its previous or subsequent history. The number of recruits which rendezvoused at the camp, and the amount of labor consequent thereon, is not to be estimated by the recruits accepted and forwarded to the field. Large numbers of recruits, in transit to Gallop's Island or the front, were often in my charge. The number of rejected recruits was very large, and the labor imposed by them was constant and severe. As giving some idea of the number of rejected recruits, and the labor consequent upon taking charge of them while remaining at the rendezvous, and the furnishing of transportation to their homes, I would state that a communication addressed by me to Adjutant-General Schouler, under date of March 8d, 1864, gave the number of recruits rejected between the dates of December 18th, 1863, and March 2d, 1864, as eleven hundred and twenty-six, (1,126.) In June, 1864, the "Eastern Camp," so called, was transferred to the Hospital Department by orders from the War Department, copy of which is annexed, marked "K." This transfer confined the rendezvous to the buildings and barracks known as the "Western Camp." Its capacity being small—it accommodated only one thousand men—tents were necessary and often used. The barracks at this camp were entirely remodelled and refitted in the fall of 1864, much of the work being done by enlisted men detailed for the purpose. Additions were made to Head-quarters, the Commissary and

Quartermaster's Departments. This work was also mainly done by detailed men. The facilities for a rapid and proper organization of troops were now unequalled. The rendezvous was, in every respect, in a most desirable condition—the barracks and all necessary buildings and quarters being in thorough repair, and every possible comfort and convenience afforded to both officers and men. In closing this Report, I desire to return my warmest thanks to the officers who have served upon my staff. The work incident to their positions was at all times laborious, and was generally performed in a manner to which I can make no exception. My recollections of their services and kindness will always be pleasant and agreeable.

With great respect,
Your Excellency's obedient servant,

R. A. PEIRCE,
Brigadier-General and Inspector-General of Massachusetts.

[A.]

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, }
HEAD-QUARTERS, *Boston*, Sept. 9, 1862. }

[Special Order, No. 790.]

Brigadier-General *Richard A. Peirce*, of Second Brigade, M. V. M., is hereby appointed Commandant of Camp Meigs, at Readville, as a militia rendezvous.

The commanders of the several bodies of troops in the camp will report to General *Peirce*.

By command of His Excellency JOHN A. ANDREW, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

WILLIAM SCHOULER,
Adjutant-General.

A true copy,
WARREN L. BRIGHAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General of Massachusetts.

[B.]

List of Three Years Organizations recruited at various Camps at Readville, previous to General Peirce assuming command at Camp Meigs.

ORGANIZATION.	Commanding Officer.	Camp where recruited.
18th Regt. M. V. Inf. .	Col. James Barnes, .	Brigham.
20th " " " .	" Wm. Raymond Lee, .	Massasoit.
24th " " " .	" Thos. G. Stevenson, .	"
1st " " Cav. .	" Robert Williams, .	Brigham.
5th Battery " L. Art.	Capt. Max Eppendorf, .	Massasoit.
9th " " " .	" Achille De Vecchi, .	Meigs.

[C.]

List of Nine Months Organizations recruited at Camp Meigs, Readville, Mass.

ORGANIZATION.	Commanding Officer.	STRENGTH.		Total.
		Com'd Officer.	Enlisted Men.	
42d Reg't Inf. M. V. M., .	Col. I. S. Burrill, .	39	922	961
43d " " " .	" C. L. Holbrook, .	37	982	1,019
44th " " " .	" Francis L. Lee, .	37	980	1,017
45th " " " .	" Charles R. Codman, .	38	956	994
47th * " " " .	" L. B. Marsh, .	36	969	1,005
48th * " " " .	" E. F. Stone, .	36	1,078	1,114
11th Bat. Lt. Art. M. V. M.,	Capt. Edward J. Jones, .	5	147	152

* The Forty-Seventh Regiment Infantry, M. V. M., commenced its recruitment at Boxford, Mass., and was afterwards transferred to Readville. The Forty-Eighth Regiment, M. V. M., commenced its recruitment at Wenham, Mass., and was transferred in like manner.

[D.]

*List of Three Years Organizations recruited at Camp Meigs,
Readville, Mass.*

ORGANIZATION.	Commanding Officer.	STRENGTH.		Total.
		Com'd Officers.	Enlisted Men.	
54th Regt. M. V. Inf., .	Col. Robert G. Shaw, .	31	981	1,012
55th " " " .	" N. P. Hallowell, .	33	971	1,004
56th " " " .	" Chas. E. Griswold, .	36	923	959
58th " " " .	" S. P. Richmond, .	32	906	938
59th " " " .	" Jacob P. Gould, .	33	999	1,032
1st " " Cav.,* .	Major L. M. Sargent, .	13	381	394
2d " " " .	Col. Chas. R. Lowell, .	31	1,050	1,081
4th " " " .	" Arnold A. Rand, .	45	1,153	1,198
5th " " " .	" Henry S. Russell, .	44	964	1,008
2d " " Hev. Art., .	" Jones Frankle, .	68	1,691	1,759
13th Unat. Co. M. V. H. A.	Capt. J. Pickering, Jr. .	4	138	142
11th Battery M. V. Lt. Art,	" Edwd. J. Jones, .	5	147	152
12th " " " .	" Jacob Miller, .	5	139	144
13th " " " .	" Philip H. Tyler, .	5	149	154
14th " " " .	" J. W. B. Wright, .	5	148	153
16th " " " .	" Henry D. Scott, .	4	147	151

* New Battalion.

[E.]

*List of Companies recruited at Camp Meigs, Readville, Mass., for
Ninety Days' Service.*

ORGANIZATION.	Commanding Officer.	STRENGTH.		Total.
		Com'd Officers.	Enlisted Men.	
1st Unat. Co. Inf. M.V.M.,	Capt. L. J. Bird, .	3	95	98
2d " " " .	" F. E. Porter, .	3	88	91
3d " " " .	" Luther Dame, ✓ .	3	84	87
4th " " " .	" A. J. Hilborne, .	3	98	101
5th " " " .	" D. H. Dyer, .	3	98	101
6th " " " .	" C. P. Winslow, .	3	80	83
7th " " " .	" A. E. Proctor, .	3	98	101
8th " " " .	" A. L. Hamilton, .	3	94	97
9th " " " .	" Geo. H. Smith, .	3	97	100
10th " " " .	" Geo. A. Perry, .	3	97	100
11th " " " .	" J. C. Batchelder, .	3	92	95
12th " " " .	" Chas. F. Walcott, .	3	98	101
13th " " " .	" Rob't W. Reeves, .	2	90	92

[F.]

*List of Organizations recruited at Camp Meigs, Readville, Mass., for
One Hundred Days' service.*

ORGANIZATION.	Commanding Officer.	STRENGTH.		Total.
		Com'd Officers.	Enlisted Men.	
5th Regt. Inf. M. V. M., .	Col. George H. Pierson,	30	886	916
6th " " .	" A. S. Follansbee, .	30	944	980
8th " " .	" Benj. F. Peach, .	30	860	890
42d " " .	" I. S. Burrill, .	35	906	941
60th " " .	" Ansel D. Wass, .	30	878	908
2d Unat. Co. Inf. M. V. M.,	Capt. F. E. Porter, .	3	98	101
15th " " .	" I. A. Jennings, .	3	88	91
16th " " .	" J. F. Croff, .	3	83	86
17th " " .	" John G. Barnes, .	3	98	101
18th " " .	" Otis A. Baker, .	3	82	85
19th " " .	" James M. Mason, .	3	80	83
20th " " .	" Lewis Soule, .	3	87	90
21st " " .	" David H. Dyer, .	3	98	101
22d " " .	" J. W. Marble, .	3	85	88
23d " " .	" J. M. Lyle, .	3	98	101

[G.]

List of Organizations recruited at Camp Meigs, Readville, Mass., for One Year's service.

ORGANIZATION.	Commanding Officer.	STRENGTH.		Total.
		Com'd Officers.	Enlisted Men.	
1st Bat. Fron. Cav., M. V.,	Maj. Burr Porter,	17	490	507
62d Regt. Infantry, "	Col. Ansel D. Wass,	10	386	396
24th Unat. Co. Inf., "	Capt. Josh. H. Wilkey,	3	98	101
26th " " "	" Walter D. Keith,	3	98	101
"L" Co. 8d Regt. Cav., "	" Charles G. Cox,	2	98	100
"M" " " " "	" M. V. Barney,	3	89	92
4th Regt. Cavalry, "	Detachment of recruits,	—	84	84

[H.]

List of Organizations of Massachusetts Volunteers, which reported at Camp Meigs, Readville, Mass., for final Discharge and Payment.

ORGANIZATION.	Date of Arrival.	Date of final Discharge.
2d Reg't Mass. Vol. Inf., . . .	July 18, 1865,	July 27, 1865,
11th " " " . . .	18, "	27, "
17th " " " 1st Det., .	12, "	22, "
17th " " " 2d Det., .	19, "	29, "
19th " " " . . .	3, "	22, "
20th " " " . . .	20, "	28, "
23d " " " . . .	June 29, "	12, "
25th " " " . . .	July 20, "	29, "
27th " " " . . .	7, "	20, "
28th " " " . . .	5, "	22, "

List of Massachusetts Volunteers—Concluded.

ORGANIZATION.	Date of Arrival.	Date of final Discharge
29th Reg't Mass. Vol. Inf., . . .	Aug. 3, 1865.	Aug. 9, 1865.
33d " " " . . .	June 18, " •	July 2, "
34th " " " . . .	20, "	6, "
35th " " " . . .	18, "	June 27, "
36th " " " . . .	11, "	20, "
37th " " " . . .	24, "	July 1, "
39th " " " . . .	6, "	June 15, "
40th " " " . . .	21, "	July 1, "
56th " " " . . .	July 15, "	22, "
57th " " " . . .	Aug. 3, "	Aug. 9, "
58th " " " . . .	July 18, "	July 26, "
61st " " " 1st Det., .	June 8, "	June 17, "
61st " " " 2d Det., .	July 22, "	Aug. 1, "
1st " " Vol. Cav., 1st Det., .	1, "	July 19, "
1st " " " 2d Det., .	5, "	10, "
2d " " " . . .	24, "	Aug. 3, "
1st " Frontier Cav., Mass. Bat'n,	June 27, "	July 18, "
2d " Mass. Vol. H'y Art., Det.,	July 5, "	17, "
3d " " " " " .	1, "	7, "
4th " " " " " .	June 22, "	14, "
5th Bat'y Mass. Vol., Lt. Artillery, .	6, "	June 15, "
6th " " " " .	Aug. 1, "	Aug. 12, "
11th " " " " .	June 7, "	June 27, "
14th " " " " .	6, "	24, "
15th " " " " .	Aug. 1, "	Aug. 12, "
16th " " " " .	June 22, "	July 10, "

[I.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, August 19, 1865. }

[Special Order, No. 448.]

* * * * *

28.—Readville, near Boston, Massachusetts, is hereby discontinued as a rendezvous for returning troops, and will be broken up immediately. All Government buildings and other United States Quartermaster's property and stores will be turned over to the Quartermaster's department for action, under paragraph 2, General Orders, No. 113, June 15, 1865, from this office. Other United States property will be turned over to the proper supply department. The guards and officers on special duty connected with the discharge of troops at said camp, will report to Brevet-Colonel F. N. Clarke, Chief Mustering Officer, at Boston, for orders.

Brevet-Colonel Clarke, Chief Mustering Officer, will look to the prompt execution of this Order.

By order of the Secretary of War,

E. D. TOWNSEND, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

Official:

ALFRED TOWNSEND,

*1st Lieut. U. S. A.; Post-Adjutant, Head-Quarters;
Chief M. O. and Mil. Com'dr, State of Mass.*

Boston, October 19, 1865.

A true copy,

WARREN L. BRIGHAM,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

[K.]

HEAD-QUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, }
NEW YORK, June 8, 1864. }

[Special Order, No. 138.]

2.—Pursuant to orders from the War Department, of this date, the barracks at Readville, Massachusetts, will be at once turned over to the Medical Department for Hospital purposes.

By command of Major-General Dix,

CHAS. TEMPLE DIX, *Acting Ass't Adjutant-General.*

A true copy,

WARREN L. BRIGHAM,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

R E P O R T
ON THE
Volunteer Recruiting Service,

Under Act of March 17, 1863,

BY THE
INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF MASSACHUSETTS.

DECEMBER 26, 1865.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
BOSTON, Dec. 26th, 1865. }

His Excellency JOHN A. ANDREW, Governor and Commander in Chief:

GOVERNOR,—I have the honor to submit the following in relation to the expenses incurred in recruiting by the State authorities, under the provisions of an Act passed by the general court of Massachusetts, entitled, “An Act to promote enlistments and regulate recruiting,”—approved March 17th, 1863. Section 2d of this Act, provided that “the governor is further authorized to use and expend in and about the procurement of such volunteers, to recruit the corps of Massachusetts three years volunteers now in the service, and those hereafter raised, whether in employment of recruiting agents, in subsistence, transportation, and such other reasonable expenditure as he shall judge necessary and expedient—a sum not exceeding twenty-five dollars for each volunteer, who may hereafter be mustered into a pre-existing regiment or company, and sums not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars for each new regiment of Infantry hereafter organized and mustered in, &c., &c.”

Under this authority the following sums have been expended, viz. :—

For transportation and expenses incurred in the direct

procurement of recruits,	\$76,841 00
Subsistence,	920 24
Surgeons examinations,	377 83
Incidentals,	5,884 63

Expenses for Superintendents of Recruiting, including services, travelling expenses, clerk hire, subsistence of clerks, orderlies and guards, rent, fuel and lights, stationery, printing, postage and telegrams, . . .	\$13,854 45
Expenses attending the camps at Readville and Worcester, including services of commandants, stationery, &c., Camp Meigs, . . .	8,076 95
Do. Camp Wool, . . .	1,789 02
Paid sundry officers under the provisions of General Order, No. 27, series 1863, . . .	4,944 91
Total expended, . . .	\$121,689 03

Subsequent to the passage of this Act, there were recruited the following new organizations, viz. :—

Fifty-Fourth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry.			
Fifty-Fifth Regiment,	"	"	"
Fifty-Sixth Regiment,	"	"	"
Fifty-Seventh Regiment,	"	"	"
Fifty-Eighth Regiment,	"	"	"
Fifty-Ninth Regiment,	"	"	"
First Regiment,	"	"	Cavalry.*
Second Regiment,	"	"	"
Fourth Regiment,	"	"	"
Fifth Regiment,	"	"	"
Second Regiment,	"	"	Heavy Artillery.
Thirteenth Unattached Comp. "	"	"	"
and the following batteries of Light Artillery,—11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 16th.			

All the foregoing were three years organizations. The expense attending the recruitment of the thirteen companies of ninety days men, the five regiments and ten companies of one hundred days men, the battalion of Cavalry for frontier service, the Sixty-Second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and two unattached companies of Infantry—one year organizations—is included in the foregoing statement of expenditure as expenses attending the camp at Readville.

* New Battalion.

In addition to these organizations, a large number of recruits for old regiments and batteries in the field, were obtained and forwarded to Gallop's Island, by the Superintendents of Recruiting, acting under authority of the State. Their number cannot be definitely determined without great labor upon the muster rolls of the regiments and batteries to which the recruits were sent, but the total number of such recruits could not be far from four thousand. Adding to this the number of recruits for the new organizations previously enumerated in this communication—eleven thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven—it gives the total number of recruits for three years' service, obtained subsequent to the passage of chapter 91, Acts of 1863, viz., March 17th, 1863, fifteen thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven (15,837); thus making the cost of each recruit to the State, less than eight dollars; and including the expense attending the recruitment of the one year, ninety and one hundred day organizations.

I am very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

R. A. PEIRCE,
Brigadier-General and Inspector-General of Massachusetts.

FINAL REPORT

OF THE

Probost-Marshal of Massachusetts,

COL. J. M. DAY.

JULY 1, 1865.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE, STATE HOUSE, }
BOSTON, July 1, 1865. }

To His Excellency J. A. ANDREW, Governor Commonwealth :

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my final Report, as Provost-Marshal of the Commonwealth.

Since my last General Report, made to your Excellency November 26th, 1864, nothing relating to the service of recruiting in the rebel States has transpired requiring special remark, that may not appropriately be referred to in the continued history of the several Departments.

On the 9th day of March last, I was officially notified, by Major F. N. Clarke, A. A. P. M. G. of United States, for Massachusetts, that the service of recruiting in the rebel States, for loyal States, had been, by an Order of the War Department, discontinued.

By an arrangement with the authorities of the United States, all musters to the credit of Massachusetts, under Orders of the War Department, No. 227, series of 1864, made in the several Departments before the reception of the above named Order of the 9th of March last, were allowed as though made before that time.

The latest date upon which such musters were made, was March 14th, 1865, at which time 2,329 (twenty-three hundred and twenty-nine,) recruits had received, or were entitled to receive, the State bounty of \$325. Eighty-nine men,

enlisted before March 9th, 1865, were mustered after the reception of the Orders of War Department of the same date, and were not therefore credited to the Commonwealth. They received no State bounty.

The whole number of enlistments procured by the agents of this Commonwealth, in the rebel States, from July 9th, 1864, (the date of Orders of War Department, No. 227, before referred to,) and March 9th, 1865, is 2,418, (twenty-four hundred and eighteen,) only sixteen of which were for shorter terms of service than three years. Of this number, 1,865 (eighteen hundred and sixty-five,) have been assigned to cities and towns, and 553 (five hundred and fifty-three,) to individuals asking for representative recruits. The cost of the above recruits, to cities, towns and individuals, has been one hundred dollars each, and the balance between this sum and the amount deposited, (\$125 per man,) has been, or is to be, (with the exceptions shortly to be noticed,) returned to the depositors.

By inquiries made of regular agents in this city, engaged in the business of filling the quotas of cities and towns, I find that the average price of three years men, during the period covered by the operations of the Board of Recruitment, appointed by your Excellency, by General Order of the Commonwealth, No. 27, series of 1864, was fully \$300.

The rates paid for *three years' service* were still higher, inasmuch as one year men cost more in proportion to their term of enlistment than three years men.

I state, with entire confidence, that your Excellency's system of recruiting in the rebel States, ably administered as it has been by the Board of Recruitment, has saved to the Commonwealth, in the cost of recruits alone, nearly five hundred thousand dollars, and inasmuch as none of the recruits obtained in the rebel States are paid the State aid, a very considerable sum should be added to the above amount, in estimating the whole saving to the State.

In March last, a circular, a copy of which is annexed, was addressed to each individual that had asked for a representative recruit.

Responses to the suggestions contained in this circular were immediate and of a most gratifying character, many enclosing additional contributions, varying in amount from ten to fifty dollars. I take great pleasure in reporting to your Excellency, that through the means above indicated, the sum of \$10,690 has been added to the fund for the relief of sick and disabled soldiers.

I had hoped to be able to report to your Excellency the transfer to this fund of the interest which accrued upon the deposits of cities, towns and individuals, while in the hands of the treasurer of the Commonwealth, acting as treasurer of the Board of Recruitment, or at least such portions thereof as accrued upon the deposits of those whose balances have been generously donated to a charity that ministers to the wants and binds up the wounds of the noble men to whom, to-day, under God, we owe our national existence.

At present there seem to be obstacles in the way of a "consummation" so "devoutly to be wished."

I do not propose in this Report, to argue any question connected with the disposition of the interest upon the recruitment fund, (which at 4 per centum, amounted on the 1st of June last to about \$9,800,) but to state a few facts, which may be of service to your Excellency in considering the subject.

First. The fact, that General Oliver was at a very early day notified by me, that I should claim this interest as belonging to, and to be carried to the credit of, the recruitment fund. This I did in obedience to directions from the Board of Recruitment.

Second. The fact that General Oliver was paid for his services as treasurer of the Board, by the Board, and gave a receipt therefor, a copy of which is as follows:—

"BOSTON, January 11th, 1865.

"Received from the Board of Recruitment, five hundred dollars, (the same having been taken from the interest account of the Recruitment Fund) for services as treasurer of the Fund.

"H. K. OLIVER, *Treasurer.*"

This amount, \$500, was named by General Oliver, as a proper compensation for his services, upon my suggestion to him that some compensation was due him.

The following is a correct account to date of receipts, repayments, expenditures, &c., of moneys deposited for recruiting purposes, under the before named order of Commonwealth No. 27.

Amount deposited with treasurer of Commonwealth, .. \$630,225 00

Amount withdrawn by and repaid to depositors through

Provost-Marshal Commonwealth, . . .	\$375,410 00
“ due depositors,	2,525 00
“ of Recruitment Fund donated to sick and disabled soldiers,	10,465 00
“ donated to National Freedman's Relief Association,	25 00
“ of all expenses of recruiting, including salaries and expenses at head-quarters, . .	240,978 19
“ overpaid town of Marlborough, (repaid.) . .	100 00
“ Balance on hand, not including amount in hands of Lieutenant-Colonel Gardiner Tufts, .	721 81
	<hr/>
	\$630,225 00

The amount in hands of Colonel Tufts, is between one and two hundred dollars, and will be definitely ascertained and paid over, as soon as pressing duties will permit him to dispose of a few articles of office furniture, the proceeds of which sale are to be added to the balance due from him, as per his account, which appears to be \$186.14.

For the details of disbursements in the several Departments, and at head-quarters, I refer to the books of account kept in this office, and which are now in the custody of the Board of Recruitment.

I submit the following statements, relating to several Recruiting Departments designated in General Orders of War Department, No. 227, series of 1864.

Department of North-East Virginia.

[Head-Quarters at WASHINGTON, D. C.]

The service of recruiting in this Department was suspended Oct. 19th, 1864, and resumed Dec. 6th, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel Jonathan Rice, of Marlborough, formerly acting as A. P. M. for Massachusetts, at Hilton Head, was at his own urgent request, ordered to report to Colonel Gardiner Tufts, at Washington, for duty under the General Order of this Commonwealth before referred to.

Colonel Rice's proceedings became entirely unsatisfactory to the Board of Recruitment, and ended finally in a loss of \$1,650, to the Recruitment Fund, for which amount he obtained not a single recruit that could be assigned by said Board.

From December 6th, 1864, to February 22d, 1865, there were obtained in this Department but 22 recruits, of which number 10 were one year men. The sum of \$1,650 referred to, was paid by Lieutenant-Colonel Rice to runners for procuring enlistments in Hancock's Corps, without any authority whatever either from these head-quarters, or from Colonel Tufts.

This money was spent so recklessly and uselessly, and for services so utterly and so plainly valueless, that in my judgment it requires the exercise of a large charity towards Lieutenant-Colonel Rice to consider him simply—careless.

On the 18th day of February, 1865, the service of recruiting in this Department was once more discontinued, and not again resumed.

Lieutenant-Colonel Rice has drawn no pay for his services in North-East Virginia, and as the understanding between him and myself at the time that he was ordered to this Department was that unless he made the enterprise a successful one, he was to have no pay, I recommend that none be allowed him. A suit is now pending against Lieutenant-Colonel Rice for the recovery of the amount misapplied by him, all questions and considerations relating to which, your Excellency has, I learn, referred to Brigadier-General Burt,

Judge Advocate-General of Massachusetts. This reference alone deters me from recommending the dismissal of Lieutenant-Colonel Rice from service.

Department of South-East Virginia.

[Head-Quarters FORTRESS MONROE OF NORFOLK.]

The number of recruits obtained in this Department is 209, and all for the term of three years. Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Parsons, Assistant Provost-Marshal.

Department of South Carolina and Florida.

[Head-Quarters at HILTON HEAD.]

The number of recruits obtained in this Department under the superintendence of Colonel S. P. Richmond and Lieutenant-Colonel Rice is 555, of which number only five were enlisted for the term of one year—all others for three years.

Department of North Carolina.

[Head-Quarters at NEWBERNE.]

The number of recruits obtained in this Department is 182, all for the term of three years. Assistant Provost-Marshals assigned for duty at this point, Colonel S. P. Richmond, and Lieutenant-Colonel Godfrey Ryder, Jr.

Department of Georgia and Alabama.

[Head-Quarters at NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.]

Seventy-seven (77) recruits have been obtained in this Department—all for the term of three years.

The embarrassments to the service in this Department, referred to in my former report, were not removed until a point of time so near to March 9th, 1865, that no opportunity was given for operations under the favorable orders and friendly inclinations of Major-General Thomas, and his chief of staff, Brigadier-General Whipple. Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Spooner, A. P. M. for Massachusetts, at Nashville, has been indefatigable in the discharge of his duties, but has been constantly thwarted by subordinate military officials, who seem to have mistaken Major-General Sherman's letter upon

the subject of recruiting in the rebel States, for a General Order of the War Department.

Department of Mississippi.

[Head-Quarters at VICKSBURG.]

The number of recruits obtained in this Department is 1,370—all for the term of three years.

The service at this point has been most successful, and its gratifying results are due to the untiring energy and wisely directed efforts of Lieutenant-Colonel Eli C. Kingsley, Assistant Provost-Marshall at this point, and to the faithful and efficient services of Paymaster Major Charles J. McCarthy, of Lieutenant-Colonel Kingsley's staff.

With the exceptions brought to your Excellency's attention heretofore and in this Report, the duties of officers appointed under General Orders of Commonwealth, No. 27, series of 1864, have been, so far as I am able to judge, performed with marked good faith, and with an earnest desire to secure to the recruit, as well as to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the advantages of the system of recruiting established by your Excellency.

I have no knowledge, and have had no notice of a single instance, in which any officer commissioned in this service has defrauded or attempted to defraud a recruit.

The business of this bureau is so nearly closed, that there seems to be no necessity for my further personal services as Provost-Marshall of the Commonwealth.

I therefore respectfully ask to be relieved from duty after this date, and that your Excellency will designate the officer to whom I may turn over the moneys in my hands, belonging to the Recruitment Fund.

I recommend, that the following officers be honorably discharged from service, viz. :

Assistant Provost-Marshals—Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Parsons ; Lieutenant-Colonel John A. Spooner ; Lieutenant-Colonel Eli C. Kingsley ; Lieutenant-Colonel Godfrey Ryder, Jr. Paymasters—Major A. P. Dunlap ; Major William F.

Johnson; Major J. Spencer Drayton; Major Eugene A. Albee; Major Haines K. Starkweather; Major Horatio R. Fletcher; Major Charles J. McCarthy.

Assistant-Adjutants—Captain George J. Morey; Captain Henry W. Gore; Captain Henry B. Nottage; Captain Samuel A. Waterman.

I append copies of Order of War Department No. 227, and of this Commonwealth No. 27, series of 1864, and of General Orders issued from these Head-quarters.

I cannot close this report without gratefully acknowledging the valuable assistance I have at all times received from the Board of Recruitment. To the members of this Board, in no small degree, is the credit due, for the measure of success which has crowned your Excellency's efforts, to place the loyal black of the South beside the loyal white of the North, in the defence of their common country.

I am also under many obligations to Colonel F. N. Clarke, A. A. P. M. G. of United States for Massachusetts. His uniform courtesy and ready co-operation have not only rendered my official intercourse with the War Department easy, but have, in a high degree, aided in the procuring of various Orders, etc., essential to the success of the service of recruiting in the rebel States for loyal States.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

J. M. DAY,

Colonel and Provost-Marshal Commonwealth Massachusetts.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, PROVOST-MARSHAL'S }
OFFICE, STATE-HOUSE, BOSTON, 1865. }

The course adopted by the Board of Recruitment, designated in General Order of this Commonwealth, No. 27, series of 1864, to conduct the business of recruiting in the rebel States, has enabled this bureau to furnish men at a less cost than \$125, deposited by you for a representative recruit, and there probably stands to your credit, of your deposit not used, some \$25 or \$35.

It has occurred to His Excellency, Governor Andrew, that, as you anticipated no return of any portion of this \$125, provided the recruit was obtained for you, you might be willing that this balance (whatever it may amount to,) should be applied to some purpose directly connected with the welfare of the soldier.

I am informed by His Excellency that the fund derived from private charity, disbursed under his direction through the Surgeon-General's Bureau, and the State Military Relief Agencies in connection therewith, for the aid of our wounded and disabled soldiers, is now very low, while great necessity exists. The calls made through Colonel Tufts and Colonel Howe are most pressing, and grow largely at this moment out of the urgent needs of our exchanged prisoners, just relieved from the barbarous cruelties of southern prisons, and at present congregated in large numbers at Annapolis.

From this source the immediate and pressing wants of these unfortunates must be supplied. I need not urge to you the importance of adding to this fund as largely and speedily as possible. Should you be willing that the balance referred to should be added to this fund, you will please sign your name to the printed assent upon this circular, and return both to me at as early a day as possible.

I am directed by His Excellency, the Governor, to say that, as soon as the amount of this balance is ascertained, (which will be in the course of a few weeks,) you will be credited with it as a subscription to the fund for the relief of sick and disabled soldiers. I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. M. DAY,

Provost-Marshal Commonwealth.

To

I assent to the appropriation of the balance referred to in the foregoing circular, to the purpose and object therein suggested.

Signed,

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, HEAD-QUARTERS, }
BOSTON, July 14, 1864. }

[General Order, No. 27.]

By an Act of Congress, passed the 4th day of July, 1864, it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Executive of any of the States to send recruiting agents into any of the States declared to be in rebellion, except Arkansas, Tennessee, and Louisiana, to recruit volunteers, who shall be credited to the State which may procure the enlistment, and to the respective sub-divisions thereof.

Pursuant to this law, the Secretary of War has provided by General Order, No. 227, of the series of 1864, for the inspection and muster-in of the recruits, and for the proper regulation of enlistments; establishing at leading, convenient points camps of rendezvous, where recruits may be delivered, mustered and distributed.

For the purpose of securing the prompt, economical and just execution of the law and Order aforesaid, in harmony with the military authorities of the United States, and of avoiding competition between towns to the injury of them all, as well as of securing the largest practicable number of recruits for the common and equitable benefit of such cities, wards, and towns as may co-operate with the Government of the Commonwealth in obtaining them,

It is ordered—

1st. That all such cities, wards and towns as may deposit with the treasurer of the Commonwealth, to the credit of the Provost-Marshal of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, such sums of money as shall be equal to \$125 for each recruit desired by such municipality to be raised under the Act aforesaid, not exceeding, however, twenty-five per cent. of the whole number needed to be raised to fill any existing quota assigned thereto. Whereupon all recruits thus obtained shall be credited to and apportioned among all such places in the proportion which their respective numbers of recruits required bears to the whole number obtained. But for the present, no recruitment shall, under this Act, be undertaken for a

number beyond one-quarter of the last quota assigned thereto. If hereafter circumstances shall justify the undertaking, the proportion will be increased by orders.

"*Representative Recruits*" may be obtained through the Provost-Marshal, by persons making the same deposit of \$125 for each recruit required.

2d. Major JOSEPH M. DAY, of Barnstable, is appointed *Provost-Marshal of the Commonwealth*, with the rank of colonel, to whose supervision will be committed this recruitment of troops, with whom all municipal officers will correspond in relation thereto, and to whom all officers engaged in that service will report, and whose Head-quarters will be in the State House. He shall perform such other duties as may be from time to time assigned to him by the Commander-in-Chief, by whom his compensation will be fixed.

3d. There shall be an agent for the recruitment of volunteers to the credit of Massachusetts for the Department of North-Eastern Virginia, with his Head-quarters at Washington; one for South-Eastern Virginia, with his Head-quarters at or near Fortress Monroe; one for North Carolina, with his Head-quarters at Newbern; one for South Carolina and Florida, with his Head-quarters at Hilton Head; one for Georgia and Alabama, with his Head-quarters at Nashville; one for Mississippi, with his Head-quarters at Vicksburg. They shall be styled Assistant Provost-Marshals of the Commonwealth, charged with the duty of the recruitment in their respective departments; shall collect, and cause to be conducted to their proper rendezvous, all volunteers who may be obtainable conformably to law and to the regulations of the Secretary of War; they may employ necessary and proper persons to help them in finding and caring for such recruits, and in the general execution of their duties, and shall be responsible for their good conduct.

Each Assistant Provost-Marshal shall keep a record of all persons so employed by him, and promptly report their names to the proper officer of the United States in their respective Department, and to the Provost-Marshal of Massachusetts.

They shall report to him their doings in detail each day, in writing, by mail, and they shall obey such rules and directions as he shall prescribe, for the government of their branch of the service; taking care always to make it their first duty to obey the laws and the General Orders issued by the Secretary of War, and in the second place, to observe absolute good faith with all persons, espe-

cially with recruits; and next, to use their utmost diligence to swell the ranks of the army by the procurement of volunteers to the credit of Massachusetts.

The compensation of their employees shall be subject to the regulation of the Provost-Marshal of Massachusetts, with the approval of the Board of Recruitment. Assistant Provost-Marshals shall hold the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and receive for their own compensation and expenses the pay and allowances of a Lieutenant-Colonel of Infantry.

4th. Colonel *Charles R. Codman*, of Boston, Colonel *D. Waldo Lincoln*, of Worcester, Colonel *Charles H. Dalton*, of Boston, Major *George L. Stearns*, of Medford, and *David H. Mason*, Esq., of Newton, are appointed Commissioners of Recruitment, charged with the duty of promoting and securing the interests and rights of the cities, wards and towns in obtaining, apportioning, and accrediting volunteers under the aforesaid Act of Congress. The Board of Recruitment shall prescribe regulations for the best use of the money furnished by the cities, towns, wards and individuals, and deposited under this Order; shall oversee its disbursement, and shall by their Secretary, and at least one of their number, countersign all checks drawn by the Provost-Marshal against the deposits in the treasury made to his credit under this Order. The Board will endeavor to render their funds available, so as to serve the purpose to which they are dedicated, and cause any unexpended balance to be promptly returned.

Joseph Ricketson, Esq., of New Bedford, is appointed Secretary of the Board, at a compensation to be fixed by the Board, in which capacity he will also act as a clerk to the Provost-Marshal.

5th. The Provost-Marshal of the Commonwealth shall report in writing to the Governor weekly, and this Order will be subject to such modifications, and the number of Assistant Provost-Marshals will be increased, as the exigencies of the service and the progress of business may require.

By order of His Excellency JOHN A. ANDREW, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

WILLIAM SCHOULER, *Adjutant-General*.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, July 9, 1864. }

[General Orders, No. 237.]

Regulations for Recruiting in Rebel States for Loyal States.

The following regulations are established to carry out section 3, of the Act approved July 4, 1864, "further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces."

"SECTION 3. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for the executive of any of the States to send recruiting agents into any of the States declared to be in rebellion, except the States of Arkansas, Tennessee, and Louisiana, to recruit volunteers under any call under the provisions of this act, who shall be credited to the State, and to the respective subdivisions thereof, which may procure the enlistment."

1. In order that recruiting agents may be afforded proper facilities by United States authorities, they must have a letter of appointment from the State Executive, a certified copy of which must be filed with the Provost-Marshal-General, and the commanding officer of the rendezvous established for the district in which they are to recruit. The particular field of a State in which each agent is to operate, should be specified in the letter of appointment. To avoid confusion, the number of agents should not be large. Experience has shown that these agents should not be paid for each recruit, but, that they should have a fixed compensation for their services, otherwise fraudulent practices may be resorted to for the pecuniary benefit of the agent, to the great prejudice of the State and the military service.

2. It shall be the duty of the recruiting agents, before entering upon their duties, to report in person, through the commanding officer of the rendezvous herein designated for the States in which they are to operate, to the commanding officer of the military district, department, or army, in order that they may have a proper pass and protection. All recruiting agents will be subject to the rules and articles of war.

3. It shall be the duty of the commanding officer of the army, department or district in which recruiting agents operate and of commanding officers of rendezvous, to order back to his State (or arrest and hold for trial, as he may deem best,) any recruiting agent who

shall commit frauds upon the government, or recruits, or shall violate the instructions issued to govern this recruitment, or be guilty of any offence against military law. Recruiting agents will be held responsible for the conduct of all persons who act under their authority or direction.

4. No person shall be recruited who is already in the military service, as soldier, teamster, laborer, guide, &c., &c., or who is so employed by the military authorities as to be of importance to military operations.

5. Recruits procured in accordance with the Act quoted, must be delivered by the recruiting agents at one of the following named rendezvous, viz. :—

Camp Casey, Washington, D. C., for N. E. Virginia.

“ ———, near Fort Monroe, Va., for S. E. Virginia.

“ ———, Newbern, N. C., for North Carolina.

“ ———, Hilton Head, S. C., for South Carolina and Florida.

“ ———, Vicksburg, Miss., for Mississippi.

“ ———, Nashville, Tenn., for Georgia and Alabama.

When received at the rendezvous, it shall be the duty of the United States officers there to have the recruits promptly examined; and if accepted, to have them immediately mustered into the United States service, properly provided for, and sent to the regiments for which they may have been enlisted or assigned. A certified copy of the muster-in roll shall be given to the recruiting agent whenever at least ten recruits shall be mustered.

The aforesaid rendezvous are regarded as military posts, and will be conducted as such, under the immediate orders of the War Department, as issued through the Adjutant-General's Office; but Department and Army commanders are desired to exercise a supervision over them, as coming within the limits of their Departments, and to make any reports to this office concerning them which may be deemed advisable.

6. If it is desired to put any of the volunteer recruits obtained under this Act into service as substitutes before or after draft, they must be sent, without expense to the Government, by the recruiting agent to the district in which the principal is enrolled, and there be mustered in by the Provost-Marshal, who will issue the proper substitution papers.

7. It is made the duty of commanding officers to afford to recruit

ing agents all such facilities as they can provide, without detriment to the public service, and to prevent recruiting by unauthorized parties.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE, STATE HOUSE, }
Boston, July 22, 1864. }

[General Order, No. 1.]

Instructions to Assistant Provost-Marshals.

Assistant Provost-Marshals, and those serving under them, will regard General Order of War Department, No. 227, dated July 9, A.D. 1864, and General Order of Commonwealth of Massachusetts, No. 27, dated July 14, 1864, as far as the same are applicable, as a part of their instructions.

A Descriptive List and Muster-roll of recruits mustered into the United States service, at each Rendezvous, during the preceding week, will be forwarded to the Provost-Marshal of the Commonwealth, every Monday, together with one copy of the Enlistment contract of each recruit.

The names of recruits will be entered upon a book kept for that purpose, and numbered from one upwards, and will appear in the same Order, and be designated by the same numbers, upon all the Rolls except the Muster-rolls.

Assistant Provost-Marshals will report to the Provost-Marshal of the Commonwealth, weekly, all disbursements by them, under section 3d of General Order, No. 27; the person or persons to whom, and the particular account in which, such payments are made; and, in all cases, when practicable, will take vouchers in triplicate for such disbursements.

They will employ no persons (unless at their own expense,) except those authorized by section 3d of General Order, No. 27.

They will be specially observant of all persons employed by them, and will at once discharge such as may be found wanting in efficiency, faithfulness, or honesty.

They will call to the attention of the military authorities of the

United States, all cases of persons acting as recruiting agents in violation of section 1 of General Order of War Department, No. 227, dated July 9, 1864.

They will use all proper and honorable measures to induce recruits to enlist for the term of three years, or the war, rather than for shorter terms of service.

The particular attention of Assistant Provost-Marshals is called to the great importance of making it "their first duty to obey the laws and General Orders issued by the Secretary of War," and of avoiding all collisions with the United States military authorities.

J. M. DAY,

Provost-Marshal of Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Head-Quarters Provost-Marshal of Commonwealth, }
Boston, August 12, 1864. }

[General Order, No. 2.]

In accordance with the provisions of General Order, No. 29, issued from State head-quarters, dated at Boston, August 6th, 1864, it is ordered, that

1. In all cases in which men re-enlist in the regular army, to the credit of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and are properly mustered in, and elect to receive the State Bounty of \$325, said Bounty shall be paid by any paymaster of said Commonwealth assigned to the Department in which such enlistment or re-enlistment shall take place.

2. Payments of State Bounty in the above-named cases shall be made only upon Bounty Pay-Rolls duly authenticated by the Assistant Provost-Marshal and Assistant Adjutant-General of this Commonwealth for the Department in which the enlistment or re-enlistment takes place, and upon the certificate of the mustering officer that the recruit has been duly mustered in to the credit of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, or any city, ward of a city, town or sub-district of a town in said Commonwealth, and the reception of one copy of the Enlistment Contract of each recruit.

3. State paymasters making payments as provided for by the foregoing, will, as often as once in two weeks, and oftener if practi-

cable, transmit to the Adjutant-General of Massachusetts copies of the Rolls upon which such payments have been made, together with one copy of the Enlistment Contract of each recruit.

4. The last clause of section 3d of General Order, No. 29, dated Boston, August 6, 1864, will apply only to cases in which the recruit elects to receive fifty dollars of the State Bounty, and twenty dollars per month during his term of service.

5. Copies of Muster-Rolls of men enlisting or re-enlisting as aforesaid, must be forwarded to the Adjutant-General of Massachusetts, with the least possible delay.

6. Assistant Provost-Marshals of Massachusetts, superintending the recruiting service in rebel States for loyal States, are charged with the promulgation of this Order in their respective Departments.

J. M. DAY,

Provost-Marshal of Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Head-Quarters Provost-Marshal of Commonwealth, }
Boston, October, 8, 1864. }

[General Order, No. 2.]

In conformity with Orders from State head-quarters it is ordered, that

1. No payments of the State Bounty to soldiers, re-enlisting in the United States Volunteer Army will be made by State paymasters connected with the service of recruiting in the rebel States for loyal States, unless by special Orders.

2. Payment of the State Bounty in the above-named cases will be made upon rolls prepared in the office of the Adjutant-General of Massachusetts, upon reception by him of the proper evidence of such re-enlistment.

3. Assistant Provost-Marshals are charged with the promulgation of this order in their respective departments.

J. M. DAY,

Provost-Marshal of Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Provost-Marshal's Office State House,
Boston, February, 7, 1865. }

[General Order, No. 4.]

1. Bounty Pay-Rolls will be made in duplicate; one copy will be transmitted to the Paymaster-General of the Commonwealth, and the other retained by the paymaster.

2. Paymasters will be careful that the signature or mark of each recruit is witnessed, and that the name of the witness is written against the recruit's signature or mark.

3. Neglect of the provisions of section 2, of this Order, the absence of the signature or mark or the recruit or other serious informality will render Pay-Rolls useless as vouchers in the settlement by paymasters of their accounts with the treasurer of the Commonwealth.

4. On the reception of this Order by the several Assistant Provost-Marshals for Massachusetts they will forthwith promulgate the same in their departments.

J. M. DAY,

Provost-Marshal of Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Provost-Marshal's Office, State House,
Boston, March 9, 1865. }

[General Order, No. 5.]

1. The Act of Congress authorizing recruiting in the rebel States for loyal States having been repealed, the service of recruiting in said rebel States by Massachusetts State agents is hereby discontinued.

2. Assistant Provost-Marshals, Paymasters and Assistant-Adjutants of the Departments named in General Orders of War Department, No. 227, series of 1864, will at once complete the business of their several Departments, and excepting Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Spooner report immediately thereafter to these Head-quarters.

3. Assistant Provost-Marshals will be prepared to settle their accounts of expenditures of Recruitment Fund on their arrival at these Head-quarters.

4. All books and papers relating to the service of recruiting in rebel States, will be returned to this office.

5. Should any question arise on the part of the United States military authorities of the Departments above named, as to mustering in recruits obtained between the aforesaid repeal, and the official notice thereof, the Assistant Provost-Marshal for such Department will remain at his post until such question shall be settled, or he receive other orders.

J. M. DAY,

Provost-Marshal of Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

*Provost-Marshal's Office, State House, }
Boston, August 11, 1865. }*

To His Excellency JOHN A. ANDREW, Governor of Commonwealth:

SIR,—I have the honor to report that in accordance with Orders from the Provost-Marshal of the Commonwealth, based upon General Order of Commonwealth, No. 11, series of 1865, I have turned over into the hands of Colonel J. F. B. Marshall, Paymaster-General of Commonwealth, all money, together with the books and papers belonging to the Recruitment Fund. Enclosed I have the honor to report the final statement of affairs, with the exception of the interest account, of the Fund in the hands of General H. K. Oliver, Treasurer of the Recruitment Fund.

Amount of Cash turned over into the hands of the Pay-		
master-General of the Commonwealth		\$1,242 15
Amount of balance, as per opposite page,	\$917 15	
Amount due individuals,	325 00	
		<hr/> \$1,242 15

BOSTON, August 11, 1865.

Final Statement of Recruitment Fund.

Amount deposited by towns and individuals, . . .	\$630,225 00
Withdrawn by towns and individuals, . . .	\$377,610 00
Due individuals	325 00
Paid Surgeon-General Wm. J. -Dale,	10,465 00
Paid Freedmen's Aid Society,	25 00
Of expenses applied by members of the Board,	240,882 85
Balance,	917 15
	<hr/>
	\$630,225 00
Expenses	\$240,882 85
Balance	917 15
	<hr/>
	\$241,800 00
2,418 Recruits obtained at \$100 each,	\$241,800 00

I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

CHARLES H. MANN,

Secretary of Board of Recruitment.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, }
 HEAD-QUARTERS, BOSTON, July 1, 1865. }

[General Order, No. 11.]

Colonel J. M. Day, Provost-Marshal of the Commonwealth, at his own request, is relieved from duty, and will pay over all moneys in his hands belonging to the Recruitment Fund to *Colonel J. F. B. Marshall*, Paymaster-General of the Commonwealth, who will, by virtue of this Order, receive and hold the same subject to further orders. *Colonel Day* will present, as soon as convenient, his Report, and *Colonel Marshall* will report a schedule of property and money received by him under this Order.

By order of His Excellency JOHN A. ANDREW,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief,

WILLIAM SCHOULER,

Adjutant-General.

R E P O R T

OF THE

Constable of the Commonwealth.

DECEMBER 30, 1865.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

OFFICE OF CONSTABLE OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, MASS., Dec. 30, 1865. }

To His Excellency, the Governor of Massachusetts :

SIR,—On the 24th day of June last, at your suggestion, I entered upon the duties of this office, and on the 1st of July the department was in operation, in most of the counties of the Commonwealth. This Report, then, covers a space of six months, and from the statements herein contained, the efficiency of the State Police may readily be estimated.

By the Act establishing this department, it was made the duty of the Constable of the Commonwealth, and his deputies, “to see that the laws of the Commonwealth are observed and enforced,” and “especially to use their utmost endeavors to repress and prevent crime, by the suppression of liquor shops, gambling places, and houses of ill fame.”

The number of deputies authorized by the Governor and Council, for each county, is as follows: Suffolk, twenty; Middlesex, Essex and Worcester, three each; Berkshire, two, and for each other county one deputy; being a total of thirty-nine officers, to contend against “the world, the flesh and the devil,” throughout the extent of the Commonwealth.

PROSECUTION OF LIQUOR SHOPS.

Prior to the commencement of any prosecution, a census of the liquor establishments, in every county, as accurate as possible, was taken by the several deputies, and notifications to discontinue their illegal trade, before prosecution,

were served upon dealers. Under this notification, over eight hundred retailers of liquor, in Suffolk County alone, made their appearance at this office, and engaged to discontinue the traffic. For a while most of them remained true to their promises, but encouraged by the tone of a portion of the public press, and emboldened by the formation of the "Public Safety Association,"—a confederacy of liquor dealers, to nullify the law,—most of them soon relapsed. After an experience, however, of the vigor of prosecution and the certainty of conviction, 456 dealers in Suffolk County, and 1,812 in the whole State, have actually abandoned the business.

Prosecutions were then commenced in earnest, in every county, the result of which is as follows: The number of dealers in the State is 5,528; whole number of prosecutions 1,676; number of convictions, 1,404; number of failures to convict, for want of evidence, 86; gross amount of fines, \$178,962.*

A table, giving the detailed statistics, by counties, is appended, for reference. These cases now abide the event of the suits carried before the supreme court of the United States, by writ of error, wherein the point taken is, that a license given by the United States authorities protects the holders from the operation of the State law.

It is not my province to discuss this point; but I have the most entire confidence that the decision of the United States supreme court will not sustain it, but will, on the contrary, affirm that of the supreme judicial court of Massachusetts. Accordingly, prosecutions are being pressed as unremittably as if no appeal had been taken, or a decision adverse to the appellants had been already rendered.

The experience of six months convinces me that there is

*This sum does not fully represent the entire result of the convictions, inasmuch as in many cases where the defendants have been found guilty sentence has not been pronounced, but is withheld, to abide the decision of the writ of error. It may be added that in each of the first 140 cases tried before the police court, of Boston, a fine of only \$35 and costs was imposed.

no insuperable difficulty in obtaining convictions, when the officers who enforce the law are honest and earnest.

Not less than three officers in every county will be required, however, to obtain the necessary evidence. Hitherto the deputies outside of Suffolk have been aided, to some extent, by details from the force on duty in Boston.

The assistance of police officers, or constables, of cities or towns, cannot be depended upon to any great extent in this matter, and in some cases has been distinctly refused. The citizens, generally, especially in the towns, are well disposed, and readily furnish information, yet they fear to give evidence on a trial, lest they should suffer in person or in property, through the malignity of the parties prosecuted and their friends. Nor is this fear unfounded. Threats of personal violence against those who offer evidence have been freely indulged in; their buildings have been threatened with conflagration, and, in some instances, their property has been maliciously destroyed. A single illustration will show the unscrupulousness of the opposition on the part of liquor dealers. One of the deputy constables, having seized a large quantity of liquors, valued at about \$1,200, under a warrant issued by a trial justice, an action of tort was instituted against him and his assistants; the property of one of the parties was attached, and the deputy himself was arrested, upon the claimant's affidavit that *the deputy was about to leave the State!* which might have been sworn with almost equal truth of the Bunker Hill monument.

At present, the counsel for the liquor dealers, convinced that every trial will result in a conviction, and relying, or pretending to rely, upon the certainty of a favorable termination to the test case at Washington, enter a plea of guilty, without trial, in many cases, with consent on both sides to abide the decision in the test cases; but if that decision be adverse to them, their clients will then, undoubtedly, insist upon the trial of each case upon its merits. From one hundred to two hundred additional cases in each month will thus come up for trial in Suffolk County alone—a far greater

number than the courts, as at present constituted, will be able to hear. It is probable, therefore, that the legislature will be called upon to make suitable provision for such an increase of business.

Of late many cases have been removed from the State courts to the United States courts, at the instance of the enterprising counsel for the liquor dealers, and the impression has been industriously circulated that this course would terminate all proceedings in actions already commenced, and prevent further prosecutions. According to the opinion of the Attorney-General of the Commonwealth, written at your request, it would appear that no such results can reasonably be expected to follow, but that the movement will, on the contrary, rather expedite than delay trials, and does not at all interfere with further prosecutions. The opinion in question is as follows:

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, BOSTON }
30 Court St., Dec. 26, 1865. }

GOVERNOR ANDREW: Sir,—I am requested by you to state the effect of the removal of liquor prosecutions from the State courts to the circuit court; and to say whether, in consequence of this course being taken by defendants, further prosecutions ought to be stayed.

The Acts of Congress, under which these cases are removed from the State courts, (Act of March 2, 1863, § 3; Act of June 30, 1864, § 50,) merely provide that they shall be tried in the circuit court, instead of in our own tribunals. If a defendant is, in custody at the time his case is removed, he is merely transferred from the custody of the Sheriff to that of the United States Marshal; if he be under bail, his recognizance continues in full form.

The only effect of the removal is that the case is tried in a different forum—before a jury constituted in a somewhat different manner, and a judge holding a commission from the United States.

I do not know that the cases may not be tried as speedily as in the State courts; if they are so tried, a final decision may be earlier reached than if left in our own courts.

There is no reason, that I am aware of, why, notwithstanding the removal of these cases, prosecutions should not be instituted with the same or greater vigor than heretofore.

I think that neither the State officials, nor the advocates of a prohibitory law, need have any fears or regrets because this course has been taken in the liquor cases.

I am, respectfully, yours, &c.,

CHESTER I. REED,

Attorney-General.

Thus, one by one, the expedients of an association, formed, avowedly, to oppose the execution of a law of the State, come to naught; and, in my judgment, the time is near when this law will be carried into effect with as much promptness and certainty as any other upon the statute book; and as soon as a final decision is had upon the question of the licenses granted by the United States, so that the penalties imposed, upon conviction, can be enforced, the trade will realize their position, and the full effect of the labors of the State Constabulary will be appreciated, and, perhaps, acknowledged.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE SUNDAY LAW IN SUFFOLK COUNTY.

The statute regulating "the observance of the Lord's day," was enacted in 1791, and has been amended (and thus virtually re-enacted,) about once in each decade since. Thus it is neither an obsolete law, exhumed from the dust of ages, as assumed by some; nor an emanation of the "radicalism of the last legislature," as asserted by others, but represents upon the statute book the convictions of two generations of Massachusetts men. Its enactment was undoubtedly intended to compel a proper observance of a day regarded as holy by an immense majority of the people of the Commonwealth, and to protect the laboring classes in their right of rest on that day. No law which is of sufficient consequence to be enacted is too insignificant to be enforced; nor is it the province of an executive officer to sit in judgment upon acts of the legislature; though the practice has largely obtained throughout the Commonwealth, insomuch that too many city and town authorities enforce only such laws as are satisfactory to themselves or to their immediate constituents: thus practically nullifying all others.

Every statute which is thus allowed to remain a dead letter, has a tendency to bring into contempt all law : while their efficient enforcement renders legislatures more careful how they enact laws, and the people more cautious how they break them.

When my attention was directed to the open disregard of the law now under consideration, there were at least one thousand establishments in the city of Boston, employing about three thousand persons, regularly open for business on Sunday : consisting of bar-rooms, apothecary shops, cigar shops, barber shops, groceries and provision shops, periodical depots, eating houses and oyster saloons.

Of 112 barbers, who employ 337 persons, all of the proprietors but twelve expressed a desire to close their establishments on Sunday ; but so great is the competition in this business, that these twelve compel all the others to keep open on Sunday from the fear of losing custom. In Taunton and Fall River, the barber shops are closed on Sundays, I understand, by order of the municipal authorities, without serious ill results to the community. In New Bedford, the barbers requested the enforcement of the law, and, upon notification at once and gladly closed for the entire day.

A decision of a highly respected judge has declared the prosecution of this business on Sunday to be "a necessity." In the directions to my deputies, I have signified ten o'clock, A. M., as an hour when this "necessity" might be presumed to have ceased ; but I have hesitated to prosecute men who are anxious to obey the law, if they could only be permitted to do so.

There are 107 apothecary shops open on every Sunday, employing 249 persons. At many of these establishments liquor is freely sold, and Sunday is their best day. Bourbon whiskey is often accepted as a remedial agent ; but at these establishments the prescribing authority is generally the patient in person ; and the dose exhibited varies in quantity from four ounces taken upon the spot, to a gallon or two

carried home for the domestic medicine chest. And so well is it understood that these establishments are dram-shops in disguise—differing therefrom, mainly, in the form of the bar and the absence of a free lunch—that a published circular of the “Public Safety Association,” soliciting combination for a common defence, is addressed “To the Liquor Dealers, Grocers and *Apothecaries* of Massachusetts.” These persons very naturally oppose the enforcement of a Sunday law, which restricts their sales “to medicines and articles of strict necessity and charity ;” because Sunday is their harvest day.

But of those who respect their profession and do not desire the public to regard them (in the language of their own Resolutions,) “in the light of Sabbath breakers, classed with barbers, restaurant-keepers, and bar-tenders,” almost all desire that Sunday sales should be confined to medicines and articles of strict necessity and charity, or that the stores (excepting perhaps one in each district,) be closed on that day.

Exclusive of hotels and all other places where lodgers are accommodated, there are 67 eating establishments opened on every Sunday, including restaurants, oyster saloons, confectioneries and shanties. By sect. 3, chap. 84 of the General Statutes, persons “keeping a house, shop, cellar, or place of public entertainment or refreshment, may entertain therein, on the Lord’s day, travellers, strangers and lodgers.” The intention of this section undoubtedly was to accommodate these three classes and none others ; but a decision of the police court of Boston, throwing upon the Commonwealth the burden of proving that the persons found eating and drinking *are not* “lodgers, travellers or strangers,” virtually throws open these establishments to the public on Sundays : and oyster shops and shanties are alike crowded with customers—a result certainly not intended by the framers of the law. All difficulty might be avoided by permitting municipal authorities to issue special licenses to proper persons, under reasonable restrictions.

Provision dealers were permitted by the city authorities

to keep open a short time on Sunday mornings, during the hot weather, for the sale of meats, milk, and like perishable articles for the accommodation of the poorer classes ; but this indulgence was soon abused : their shops were kept open until and after noon : groceries followed the example, and little difference was perceptible between Sundays and other days.

With long continued impunity the numbers of offenders against this statute in various branches of business were rapidly increasing ; and in my judgment it became my duty to interfere by enforcing the law, as far as it could be done with the limited force at my disposal.

The number of prosecutions for violations of the Sunday law, in Boston, is 115, and the amount of fines is \$1,760. Beyond this city it is impossible fully to enforce the law, on account of the small number of deputies in the other counties, unless the municipal authorities choose to take the matter in hand.

I trust that the Act may be again carefully considered by the legislature. If it is inconsistent with the spirit of the age, let it be repealed : and if imperfect, let it be amended : then officers, whose sworn duty it is to enforce the laws, may not be censured in proportion to their efficiency:

Many of the persons who now regularly disregard this Act realize from two to three hundred dollars from their Sunday sales alone : to restrain such persons the maximum fine of fifty dollars is manifestly insufficient, and the penalty for a second and each subsequent offence, should be also largely increased.

ARREST OF GAMBLERS.

In the city of Boston there are in full operation at least fourteen large gambling establishments, (and many minor ones,) the annual profits from which to the proprietors are estimated at from \$300,000 to \$500,000. At some of them, the daily attendance of players is from one hundred to two hundred. As an illustration of the amount of business transacted and of the amount of money illegally taken from the

frequenters of such places, it may be stated that at one large establishment from ten to fifteen men are employed as tenders at prop tables—the average being about six; the average hours of play is understated at six: each tender is responsible to his employer for ten dollars the hour; which for the year makes an aggregate of profits of \$112,320 at the single game of props. At all of those above mentioned places are also faro banks, and at many roulette tables, from which the profits are also enormous.

In presence of such a great social evil, by which thousands of young men are disgraced and ruined, it was impossible for me to remain passive, despite the small number of men under my control. I accordingly made arrangements for an assault; and for this purpose called in several deputies from other counties,—so as to make a force of twenty-nine men,—and on the 29th of November, at three o'clock, P. M., organized an attack upon three establishments, which was intrusted to Captain J. Webb Adams. Though made in broad daylight, the surprise was complete; four wagon-loads of gambling implements were captured, and fifty-seven persons, found playing, were taken prisoners, and, handcuffed in pairs, were marched through the streets, amid immense crowds of jubilant citizens, to the Tombs. They were admitted to bail in the sum of one hundred dollars each, and on the day following were fined at the police court in the sum of four dollars, inclusive of costs which amounted to three dollars eighty-five cents each. The implements were stored to await the order of the court.

On the sixth of December, I directed a descent upon another establishment, under the same efficient officer with eight deputies. The implements of gambling were seized, and nine persons engaged in gambling were captured. These gamblers were fined in the police court in the sum of five dollars, inclusive of costs, which, being promptly paid, they were discharged.

It would appear from the reports in the papers of the day, that, at the same time, and before the same court, one

Thomas Cass was fined ten dollars and costs for stealing a goose; Julia Shehan was fined ten dollars and costs for stealing a turkey, and one John White was fined twelve dollars and costs for breaking half a dozen panes of glass in the shop of John Duffy; from which the opinion of the court as to the relative enormity of the crimes may be inferred.

Unless the legislature agree with the court in esteeming gambling to be a trivial offence, I respectfully suggest that the punishments for this crime be very considerably increased.

As the law now stands, only those persons "who are *found playing*" can be arrested. Scores of gamblers, interrupted in their play by the entrance of officers, or encouraging others by their presence, may be present; but unless seized in the very act, they are safe from arrest. It would be well, in my judgment, to authorize the arrest of every person present in an established gambling-house, while gambling is going on. Then many young men, who are now led into temptation, and often into crime, by frequenting such places, would be deterred by the wholesome fear of arrest from even entering their doors.

In order to suppress gambling-houses, however, it is necessary to be earnest and persevering;—to prosecute the owners of buildings let for this purpose, and to capture the implements as often as the supply is renewed: not omitting the arrest of the parties present. To defeat one of these movements, the gamblers resorted to a stratagem, which, if successful, would have nullified all our efforts.

On the twelfth of December, a deputy sheriff of Suffolk County, appeared at this office and demanded possession of one faro table, one roulette wheel, one set of chips, one card rack, one deal box, and other gambling implements seized in one of the raids above mentioned, under a writ of replevin in favor of a person who claimed to hold a mortgage upon the articles.

These implements had been seized by Deputy Constable Adams, as above stated, under a search warrant, which is a

criminal process : that process he had served and had made due return thereof ; but as yet no final order has been passed. Meanwhile he holds the property under the writ, for the Commonwealth, as a ministerial officer of criminal justice. And while so holding, replevin cannot lie in favor of a private party. (*Allen vs. Staples*, 6th Gray, 491.) The surrender was therefore refused. I am advised and believe that the issuance of the writ of replevin was an abuse of civil process, and that Constable Adams had no right to submit to it. If he was wrong in his refusal, still no harm could follow, because, under the superintending equity powers of the supreme judicial court, his error could be corrected and all rights saved ; while had he submitted to the writ, erroneously, and the instruments and gaming materials so held by him passed into the hands of the plaintiff in replevin, then the rights of the Commonwealth would have been irretrievably lost, or compromised. The Commonwealth would have had only the right to sue on a replevin bond to recover their value in money. But the Commonwealth is not a speculator in gamblers' tools. Through my officers, by aid of criminal process, the Commonwealth was in fact endeavoring to subvert and prevent gambling and to destroy the trade of the gamblers.

Instead of taking the obvious and proper legal remedy, the deputy sheriff, with a pertinacity scarcely to have been expected from an officer of the law, in the afternoon of the same day made an attempt to carry away the implements, which was effectually resisted ; and the deputy sheriff has, in consequence, instituted a criminal action for assault.

If this attempt had been successful, all endeavors to suppress gambling establishments must have ended in failure : for a compliant deputy sheriff, by obtaining possession of the implements by replevin, and returning them to the gamblers as fast as they could be seized, could paralyze our best efforts.

I have thus hastily sketched the services of the State Constabulary, without any endeavor to magnify them, or even

to display them to the greatest advantage, and noting not a tithe of the obstructions and discouragement with which the officers have had to contend. The effect of their exertions will not be fully appreciated by most observers, nor fully felt by most offenders, until the decision of the appealed cases permits the imposition and enforcement of penalties in all past convictions, and allows a full operation of the law in future prosecutions.

I append, for ready reference, the following

Consolidated Statistical Report by Counties.

COUNTY.	Whole No. of dealers.	Whole No. prosecu'd.	No. con- victed.	No. of fail- ures to convict.	No. discon- tinued the traffic.	Whole No. of fines imposed.*
Suffolk, . . .	1,903	876	864	12	459	\$128,550 00
Essex, . . .	619	208	144	7	183	5,700 00
Middlesex, . . .	1,068	105	57	10	304	18,650 00
Worcester, . . .	392	61	57	4	233	9,920 00
Hampshire, . . .	74	35	23	11	38	100 00
Hampden, . . .	348	109	96	13	107	-
Franklin, . . .	53	4	2	-	44	400 00
Berkshire, . . .	248	22	11	2	147	150 00
Norfolk, . . .	847	164	117	14	77	9,262 00
Bristol, . . .	331	78	25	9	124	9,780 00
Plymouth, . . .	95	11	8	1	52	1,450 00
Barnstable, . . .	50	3	-	3	44	-
Dukes, . . .	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.
Nantucket, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, . . .	5,523	1,676	1,404	86	1,812	\$178,962 00

* In most of the cases of conviction, sentence has been deferred to await the issue of the trial at Washington. The whole amount of fines stated, therefore, represents only the result of about one-half of the trials. In all cases the fine given is *exclusive of costs*. If even the minimum fine shall be imposed in the cases now awaiting sentence, the gross amount of fines, exclusive of costs, will be \$280,400. About five hundred cases in addition to those reported are now ready for trial.

It gives me gratification to add, in conclusion, that while I have undertaken no duty without your approbation, so, also, I have been always aided by your advice, and encouraged by your hearty sympathy.

Very respectfully,

WM. S. KING,
Constable of the Commonwealth.

R E P O R T
OF THE
Paymaster-General of Massachusetts,

BRIG. GEN. J. F. B. MARSHALL.

DECEMBER 31, 1865.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

OFFICE OF PAYMASTER-GENERAL, STATE HOUSE, }
BOSTON, December 31, 1865. }

His Excellency JOHN A. ANDREW, Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

GOVERNOR,—I have the honor to submit my Report of the transactions of this bureau for the year 1865, with a table showing the total amount of military bounties paid by this Commonwealth from the beginning of the rebellion to date.

Payments of Bounties from January 1st to December 31st, 1865.

ARMY.

941 full bounties for 3 years enlistments, at \$325,	\$305,825 00	
11 full bounties for 2 years enlistments, at \$200,	2,200 00	
270 full bounties for 1 year enlistments, at \$100,	27,000 00	
218 advance bounties for 2 and 3 years enlistments, at \$50,	10,900 00	
		\$345,925 00

Men who received the advance bounty of \$50 were also entitled to \$20 monthly during service.

By Paymasters in Rebel States.

1,244 full army bounties for 3 years enlistments, at \$325,	\$404,300 00	
30 full army bounties for 1 year enlistments, at \$100,	3,000 00	
		407,300 00
Total full and advance bounties for 1865,		\$753,225 00

Monthly Bounties.

The monthly bounties of \$20 were paid by the treasurer on all pay-rolls made up prior to April 25, 1865, when, by Act of the legislature, the payment of monthly bounties was transferred to this bureau. These bounties have been paid as follows:—

In cash at office,	\$381,493 25
Sent by check on order of soldier,	618,994 98
Amount of monthly bounties paid by Paymaster-General, .	\$1,000,488 23
do. of full and advance bounties for 1865, brought forward,	753,225 00
Total payments of army bounties by this bureau for 1865, .	\$1,753,713 23

NAVY.

171 bounties for 3 years enlistments, at \$100,	\$17,100 00
57 bounties for 2 years enlistments, at \$66.67,	3,800 05
162 bounties for 1 year enlistments, at \$33.33,	5,399 46
Amount of Navy bounties,	\$26,299 51
Less proportional amount withheld for unexpired term of men discharged by the Navy Department,	1,098 90
Total payments of Navy bounties,	25,200 61
Total payments of Army and Navy bounties by this bureau for 1865,	\$1,778,913 84

Bounties paid by State Treasurer.

Monthly bounties on rolls prior to April 25, 1865,	\$932,536 45
Bounties under Act of March 17, 1863, at \$50,	750 00
Total bounties paid by treasurer,	933,286 45
Total amount of State bounties paid by this Commonwealth during the year 1865,	\$2,712,200 29

UNPAID BOUNTIES.

The bounties yet unpaid upon our rolls amount to \$202,001.85,—as follows:

Full Army bounties,	\$146,650 00	
Full Navy "	25,971 03	
	<hr/>	\$172,621 03
Monthly "		29,380 82
		<hr/>
Total unpaid bounties,		\$202,001 85

The unpaid monthly bounties are all due, and will be called for. Of the unpaid full bounties, probably not more than one-fourth are due, the rest having been forfeited by desertion or discharge for improper enlistment. Parties holding soldiers' orders for many of these forfeited bounties have demanded their payment, on the ground that as the State was credited on her quota with the enlistment of these men the bounties were due; and the practice of other States has been urged in support of this view. None of these claims however, have been allowed; the ground taken being that the State bounty was not simply the consideration for the credit of the volunteer on the State quota, but for his contract *to serve as a soldier for a specified time*, and that if the said contract was fraudulently broken by him the State was absolved from the payment of the consideration. Any other course would have largely increased fraudulent enlistments and desertions, and though innocent parties holding soldiers' orders have in a few instances been losers, not only has a better class of recruits been thus secured, but a large amount has been saved to the State and to the General Government by its adoption.

The War Department has however, assumed to put a different construction upon the contract made by the State with the soldier, and has sustained the action of its officers, who in one instance demanded and received from a Massachusetts paymaster in the rebel States, the State bounties of four deserters, on the ground that the bounty was due

for the enlistment of the men, and that by their desertion it was forfeited to the United States. In another case a check for the State bounty was sent to a soldier who had joined his regiment, but who was discharged for improper enlistment before it reached him. The return of the check, which was made payable to the order of the soldier and payment of which had been stopped, was requested by me but refused by the United States officer in command; at first on the ground that the bounty was forfeited to the United States, and subsequently, that it belonged to the discharged recruit. The check probably still remains in the hands of the United States officers, not having been presented at the Bank.

MONTHLY BOUNTIES TO MEN IN UNITED STATES ORGANIZATIONS.

Most of the Massachusetts volunteers have been discharged. The final pay-rolls for such as are entitled to the monthly bounty have been made up, and many of their accounts closed. There still remain on our monthly pay-rolls the names of 244 men belonging to various organizations in the United States service, whose bounties must continue to be paid to the close of their terms of enlistment, unless they are sooner discharged. The average unexpired term of their enlistment is about 20 months, and the amount of monthly bounties to be paid is, say \$100,000. They belong to the following organizations:—

6 men 1st U. S. Artillery.	53 men Ordnance Corps.
12 " 3d " "	8 " Engineer Corps.
7 " 5th " "	5 " D. C. Vols.
6 " 2d Infantry.	8 " Head-quarter Troops.
2 " 3d " "	7 " Hospital Stewards.
5 " 11th " "	13 " General Service.
1 " 14th " "	2 " Bands.
10 " 15th " "	1 " 56th Pennsylvania Vols.
39 " Veteran Reserve Corps.	1 " New Orleans Vols.
8 " Signal Corps.	50 " Hancock's Corps.

Total, 244

CLAIMS FOR ADDITIONAL MONTHLY PAY.

The final monthly pay-rolls of the regiments and batteries which have been discharged have been made up to the date of their muster-out. This rule has caused dissatisfaction among the men, who claim that they should be paid by the State to the date of their final discharge, which in some cases has been several weeks after their field muster-out, during which interim they were held to military service and paid by the United States. The statute provides that the bounty of \$20 monthly shall be paid to the volunteer "so long as he shall remain in said service." I am of opinion that their claim is a just one.

There are also several claims for the six months' extra bounty allowed by law in cases of discharge for disability incurred in the service, filed by men who were entitled to such discharge, but who preferred to be discharged under General Order, not being aware that such discharge would affect their claim for extra State bounty. It would seem a simple act of justice to these disabled men to provide by an amendment to the statute for the payment to them of the extra bounty.

ESTIMATE OF BOUNTIES TO BE PAID.

It is impossible to estimate the amount required to complete the payments of bounties with any degree of accuracy, owing to the uncertainty as to the time of discharge of the men entitled to monthly pay, who are yet in service, and as to the action of the legislature upon claims referred to it. The following may be an approximation to correctness:—

MONTHLY.

Due on unpaid rolls, say	\$30,000 00
on rolls not made up, say	52,000 00
24th and 30th Regiments at discharge, say	
for 250 men for 6 months,	30,000 00
United States organizations, say 244 men	
for 20 months,	100,000 00
on death rolls and others not yet proved, .	88,000 00
	<hr/> \$250,000 00

To this may be added,—

Amounts claimed as due for extra bounty if allowed by legislature, say . . .	\$20,000 00
Amounts claimed for monthly pay from date of muster out to date of discharge, say . .	30,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$50,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$300,000 00

FULL AND ADVANCE BOUNTIES.

Amount of Army and Navy bounties unpaid on rolls, \$172,621.03, of which may be found due, . . .	50,000 00
	<hr/>
Total,	\$350,000 00

APPENDIX.

[Jan.

BOUNTIES FOR ENLISTMENTS IN REBEL STATES.
The following Table shows the amount of State bounty paid in the Rebel States under General Order, No. 27, of 1864.

DEPARTMENT OF	Paymaster.	Years.	Number.	Included in Report for 1864.	Included in Report for 1865.	Total.
Newbern, N. C.,	J. S. Drayton,	3	182	\$29,900 00	\$29,250 00	\$59,150 00
Nashville, Tenn.,	H. R. Fletcher,	3	68	1,625 00	20,475 00	22,100 00
Vicksburg, Miss.,	C. J. McCarthy,	3	1,366	220,675 00	223,275 00	443,950 00
Norfolk, Va.,	H. K. Starkweather,	3	209	19,175 00	48,750 00	67,925 00
Norfolk, Va.,	H. K. Starkweather,	3	1	50 00	-	50 00
Hilton Head, S. C.,	E. A. Albee,	3	350	41,600 00	72,150 00	113,750 00
Hilton Head, S. C.,	E. A. Albee,	3	4	1,300 00	-	1,300 00
Hilton Head, S. C.,	E. A. Albee,	1	5	500 00	-	500 00
Washington, D. C.,	Wm. F. Johnson,	3	347	102,375 00	10,400 00	112,775 00
Washington, D. C.,	Wm. F. Johnson,	3	4	200 00	-	200 00
Washington, D. C.,	Wm. F. Johnson,	1	33	300 00	3,000 00	3,300 00
Totals, . . . . .	. . . . .	-	2,569	\$417,700 00	\$407,800 00	\$825,000 00

In addition to the above, the bounties of five men on Major Albee's rolls were paid by checks from Boston, after his accounts were closed, the men being absent on duty when Major Albee left Hilton Head, \$1,625. This amount is included in payments on Boston rolls.

ORGANIZATIONS.

The payment of bounties for 1865 by this bureau have been made to the following organizations :—

103	Veterans of re-enlisted Massachusetts Regiments.
774	Recruits for Massachusetts Regiments in the field.
6	Volunteers 56th Regiment Massachusetts Infantry.
20	" 57th " " "
4	" 58th " " "
7	" 59th " " "
66	" 61st " " "
10	" 4th " " Cavalry.
11	" 5th " " "
27	" Frontier & 3d " " "
10	" 2d " " Heavy Art.
402	" United States organizations and others.

1,440 Volunteers.

I have received 2,859 monthly bounty pay-rolls, comprising 20,118 names, (or sums,) amounting to \$1,029,869.05, of the following organizations :—

Artillery, 7,596 names, (or sums,) amounting to	\$341,524 60
Infantry, 7,585 " " "	413,370 07
Cavalry, 2,811 " " "	158,950 67
Batteries, 1,142 " " "	59,174 57
Miscellaneous, 984 " " "	56,849 14
	<hr/>
	\$1,029,869 05
Of which is unpaid,	29,380 82
	<hr/>
Amount of monthly bounties paid,	\$1,000,488 23

TABLE showing the bounties paid by this Commonwealth since the beginning of the War.

ARMY.	\$325.	\$300.	\$100.	\$50.	Monthly.	Total.
By State Paymasters in Mass.,	\$7,579,975 00	\$4,400 00	\$111,800 00	\$193,350 00	\$1,000,488 23	\$8,890,013 23
By State Treasurer in Mass.,	17,875 00	-	-	150 00	1,939,444 02	1,957,469 02
By Paymasters in Washington,	845,650 00	200 00	-	2,300 00	-	848,150 00
By Paymasters in Rebel States,	820,950 00	-	3,800 00	250 00	-	825,000 00
Total amount under Act of November 18, 1863,	.	.	.	.	.	\$12,520,632 25
By State Treasurer, under Act of March 17, 1863,	.	.	.	.	.	206,201 86
Total Army bounties,	.	.	.	.	.	\$12,726,834 11
NAVY.						
			\$100.	\$50.67.	\$33.33.	
By State Paymasters in Massachusetts,	.	.	\$46,499 81	\$12,510 13	\$17,756 55	76,766 49
Total Army and Navy bounties,	.	.	.	.	.	\$12,803,600 60

ADDITIONAL BOUNTIES PAID.

I have paid the additional bounty of \$120, or so much of said sum as would complete the amount due for the original term of enlistment, as follows :—

In cases of death,	\$26,694 97
“ “ disability,	24,978 62
Total,	<u>\$51,673 59</u>

Which is included in the amount reported of monthly bounty payments.

INTEREST ACCOUNT.

By section 1, of chapter 151 of the Acts of 1865, the paymasters are instructed to pay interest on all sums due the soldier as monthly pay. The account stands as follows :—

Amount received on warrant,	\$500 00
Interest paid soldiers,	414 18
Balance in hands of Paymaster-General,	<u>\$85 82</u>

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S ACCOUNT.

By General Order No. 11, dated July 1, 1865, the unsettled accounts of the Provost-Marshal's Bureau were transferred to this office. The account stands as follows :—

Receipts,	\$3,434 65
Disbursements,	3,573 86
Balance due Paymaster-General,	<u>\$139 21</u>

NAVY BOUNTIES WITHHELD.

By an Order of the Navy Department dated July 3d, 1865, all seamen discharged before the expiration of their term of service were required to refund to the United States such part of the local and State bounties received by them as was proportionate to the unexpired terms of their enlistment.

Those who had not received their State bounties were required to furnish the certificate of this bureau to that effect. I therefore deemed it proper to withhold from such as were discharged or who were about to be discharged, and whose State bounties had not been paid, a like proportional part of the same. The amount so retained, is \$1,098.90. This sum which has been saved to the State, would have gone into the treasury of the United States, had the men received their bounties prior to discharge.

SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.

Dr.	
For receipts from Paymasters,	\$3,499 12
Cr.	
Amount paid State Treasurer April 9th, 1864,	\$1,615 00
“ forgery account,	495 22
Balance in hands of Paymaster-General,	1,388 90
	<hr/>
	\$3,499 12

The items credited to this account consist of sums which have been recovered from time to time by the State paymasters from men who after receiving their State bounties, have been discharged before leaving camp for fraudulent or improper enlistments.

RETURNED ALLOTMENTS.

The amount of allotments of monthly bounties which have been returned to this office by Postmasters or local Treasurers uncalled for by the parties to whom they were allotted, is		\$3,951 10
Of which there has been repaid,		3,100 57
		<hr/>
Leaving a balance in the hands of the Paymaster-General of,		\$850 53

PAYMASTERS' ACCOUNTS.

The following Table exhibits a Synopsis of the Accounts of the different State Paymasters, from their Appointments to December 31st, 1865.

PAYMASTERS.	Amount received on Warrants or transferred by Paymasters.	Amount paid on Rolls.	Amount returned to Treasury, or transferred to Paymasters.	Exchange on Washington.	Balance in hands of Paymaster.
<i>Full Bounties.</i>					
E. P. Bond,	\$3,225,000 00	\$3,202,525 00	\$22,859 03	\$265 97	-
J. F. B. Marshall,	2,285,000 00	2,279,750 00	-	437 50	\$4,812 50
J. D. Braman,	8,097,534 03	3,089,366 16	-	-	8,167 87
G. R. Thornton,	300,000 00	242,850 00	56,480 32	669 68	-
William F. Johnson,	129,107 65	116,381 25	12,632 65	93 75	-
C. J. McCarthy,	490,000 00	443,950 00	46,050 00	-	-
H. K. Starkweather,	75,000 00	67,702 00	7,298 00	-	-
E. A. Albee,	260,000 00	116,550 00	144,450 00	-	-
H. R. Fletcher,	80,000 00	22,100 00	7,900 00	-	-
J. S. Drayton,	80,000 00	59,150 00	20,850 00	-	-
<i>Monthly Bounties.</i>					
Paymaster-General,	1,005,500 00	1,000,488 23	-	414 18*	4,597 59

* Interest.

FORGERIES.

Constant vigilance has been used in this department to prevent and detect the frauds in relation to soldiers' bounties which in numerous instances have been attempted, and I had congratulated myself upon the fact that the office had escaped any loss either by fraud or improper payment of bounties. I regret to state however that since commencing this Report a bold and skilful forgery of furlough and discharge papers has been discovered, by which the pay-rolls of three men in Hancock Corps were made up in the Adjutant-General's office, and the men sent to the Paymaster for the amount due thereon. After a close inspection of the certificates the men were paid \$495.22, the amount called for by the rolls. It afterwards appeared that the papers were forgeries, evidently committed by some one familiar with the records of the company. The matter has been placed in the hands of the proper officers, and it is hoped that the guilty parties may be discovered.

OFFICE EXPENSES.

The following Table exhibits the expenses of the Pay Bureau from its organization to date, and the percentage for the amount of bounties paid.

Y E A R.	Office Expenses.	Amount disbursed.	Percentage.
For the year 1864,	\$12,630 73	\$3,443,315 88	$\frac{15}{100}$ of one per cent.
For the year 1865,	13,494 21	1,371,613 84	One per cent.

The increased percentage of the present year shows the additional cost of paying the monthly bounties, which were paid the year previous by the treasurer. The amount paid for postage alone, since May 1, 1865, is \$246.

Respectfully submitted.

J. F. B. MARSHALL,

Colonel and Paymaster-General.

DETAILED STATEMENT

OF

Men Furnished by Massachusetts

FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of Men furnished by Massachusetts, as recapitulated in the Governor's Annual Address of January, 1864.

Three Years Men, Previous to the Call of July, 1862.

1st Regiment Infantry, 1861,	. . . . .	1,047
2d Regiment Infantry, 1861,	. . . . .	1,046
7th Regiment Infantry, 1861,	. . . . .	1,046
9th Regiment Infantry, 1861,	. . . . .	1,047
10th Regiment Infantry, 1861,	. . . . .	1,047
11th Regiment Infantry, 1861,	. . . . .	1,050
12th Regiment Infantry, 1861,	. . . . .	1,055
13th Regiment Infantry, 1861,	. . . . .	1,021
14th Regiment Infantry, 1861,	. . . . .	1,305
15th Regiment Infantry, 1861,	. . . . .	1,040
16th Regiment Infantry, 1861,	. . . . .	1,003
17th Regiment Infantry, 1861,	. . . . .	951
18th Regiment Infantry, 1861,	. . . . .	1,012
19th Regiment Infantry, 1861,	. . . . .	852
20th Regiment Infantry, 1861,	. . . . .	762
21st Regiment Infantry, 1861,	. . . . .	1,007
22d Regiment Infantry, 1861,	. . . . .	1,050
23d Regiment Infantry, 1861,	. . . . .	1,062
24th Regiment Infantry, 1861,	. . . . .	989
25th Regiment Infantry, 1861,	. . . . .	1,032
26th Regiment Infantry, 1861,	. . . . .	1,050
27th Regiment Infantry, 1861,	. . . . .	983
28th Regiment Infantry, 1861,	. . . . .	950
29th Regiment Infantry, 1861,	. . . . .	881
30th Regiment Infantry, 1861,	. . . . .	929
31st Regiment Infantry, 1861,	. . . . .	941
1st Battery Artillery, 1861,	. . . . .	170
2d Battery Artillery, 1861,	. . . . .	152

1866.]

SENATE—No. 1.

169

3d Battery Artillery, 1861,	. . . . .	157
4th Battery Artillery, 1861,	. . . . .	154
5th Battery Artillery, 1861,	. . . . .	156
6th Battery Artillery, 1861,	. . . . .	139
7th Battery Artillery, 1861,	. . . . .	152
8th Battery Artillery, 1861,	. . . . .	155
Cavalry, 1861,	. . . . .	1,857
Sharpshooters, 1861,	. . . . .	208
Recruits, up to August, 1862,	. . . . .	2,279
Co. "B," 40th N. Y. Volunteers,	. . . . .	101
Co. "H," 1st Excelsior Brigade,	. . . . .	89
Co. "D," 5th Excelsior Brigade,	. . . . .	90
Men in Union Coast Guard,	. . . . .	233
		<hr/>
		32,250

Three Years Men, under the Call of July, 1862.

32d Regiment Infantry, 1862,	. . . . .	1,018
33d Regiment Infantry, 1862,	. . . . .	942
34th Regiment Infantry, 1862,	. . . . .	1,027
35th Regiment Infantry, 1862,	. . . . .	1,018
36th Regiment Infantry, 1862,	. . . . .	1,015
37th Regiment Infantry, 1862,	. . . . .	979
38th Regiment Infantry, 1862,	. . . . .	1,018
39th Regiment Infantry, 1862,	. . . . .	987
40th Regiment Infantry, 1862,	. . . . .	992
41st Regiment Infantry, 1862,	. . . . .	1,127
9th Battery Artillery, 1862,	. . . . .	152
10th Battery Artillery, 1862,	. . . . .	156
1st Company Artillery, 1862, (Cabot's Battalion),	. . . . .	147
2d Company Artillery, 1862, (Cabot's Battalion),	. . . . .	140
3d Company Artillery, 1862, (3d Reg't Heavy Artillery),	. . . . .	156
Recruits, from August, 1862, to May 19, 1863,	. . . . .	5,209
		<hr/>
Total,	. . . . .	16,083

Nine Months Men,

3d Regiment Infantry,	. . . . .	1,007
4th Regiment Infantry,	. . . . .	982
5th Regiment Infantry,	. . . . .	997

6th Regiment Infantry,	913
8th Regiment Infantry,	962
42d Regiment Infantry,	998
43d Regiment Infantry,	1,024
44th Regiment Infantry,	1,023
45th Regiment Infantry,	1,005
46th Regiment Infantry,	983
47th Regiment Infantry,	1,024
48th Regiment Infantry,	996
49th Regiment Infantry,	948
50th Regiment Infantry,	964
51st Regiment Infantry,	961
52d Regiment Infantry,	940
53d Regiment Infantry,	958
11th Battery Light Artillery,	152

Nine months men, 16,837

Reduced to three years, by dividing by 4, 4,209

Additional Three Years Men, up to October 17, 1863.

2d Regiment Cavalry,	1,190
New Battalion for 1st Regiment Cavalry,	60
2d Regiment Heavy Artillery,	1,073
4th Unattached Company Heavy Artillery,	152
5th Unattached Company Heavy Artillery,	144
6th Unattached Company Heavy Artillery,	133
7th Unattached Company Heavy Artillery,	178
8th Unattached Company Heavy Artillery,	135
9th Unattached Company Heavy Artillery,	141
10th Unattached Company Heavy Artillery,	132
54th Regiment Infantry,	1,029
55th Regiment Infantry,	1,023
12th Battery Light Artillery,	135
13th Battery Light Artillery,	147
15th Battery Light Artillery,	172
Recruits for old Regiments and Companies,	509
4 Regiments and 11 Co's, and Recruits for three years,	6,353

RECAPITULATION.

Three years men, raised before the call of July, 1862,	32,250
Under the call of July, 1862,	16,083
16,837 nine months men, equal, when reduced to three years men, to	4,209
Volunteers enlisted and mustered between January 1, 1863, and October 17, 1863,	6,353
Total, according to last Annual Address,	58,895

Detailed Statement of Men furnished by Massachusetts, in addition to those included in the foregoing Recapitulation.

2d Regiment Heavy Artillery, (additional,)	788
3d Regiment Heavy Artillery, (additional,)	358
1st Regiment Cavalry, (new battalion,) (additional,)	360
4th Regiment Cavalry,	1,001
5th Regiment Cavalry, (colored,)	1,016
56th Regiment Infantry,	965
57th Regiment Infantry,	924
58th Regiment Infantry,	845
59th Regiment Infantry,	947
11th Battery Light Artillery, (re-enlisted,)	155
14th Battery Light Artillery,	147
16th Battery Light Artillery,	140
Men enlisted at Fortress Monroe, by Capt. Wilder,	88
Band for 3d Brigade, 1st Division, 6th Corps,	16
Band for 2d Brigade, 1st Division, 2d Corps,	16
Band for 3d Brigade, 2d Division, 2d Corps,	15
Band for 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 2d Corps,	16
Band for 2d Brigade, 3d Division, 6th Corps,	15
Band for 3d Brigade, 1st Division, 12th Corps,	15
Band for Corps d'Afrique, No. 1,	16
Band for Corps d'Afrique, No. 2,	16

7,868

United States Provost-Marshal's enlistments for old organizations from October 17, 1863, to January 1, 1864,—

First District,	10
Third District,	67
Fourth District,	35

Fifth District,	46	
Sixth District,	42	
Seventh District,	55	
Eighth District,	44	
Ninth District,	101	
Tenth District,	19—	419

Product of draft of July, 1863,—

Conscripts,	743	
Substitutes,	2,325	
Paid commutation,	3,622—	6,690

Veteran Reserve Corps and United States Regulars,	3,167
Recruits for old organizations,	5,428

Re-enlisted Veteran Volunteers,—

1st Regiment Infantry,	16
2d Regiment Infantry,	155
7th Regiment Infantry,	62
9th Regiment Infantry,	25
10th Regiment Infantry,	146
11th Regiment Infantry,	98
12th Regiment Infantry,	16
13th Regiment Infantry,	21
14th Regiment Infantry, (1st Hea. Art.,)	532
15th Regiment Infantry,	64
16th Regiment Infantry,	96
17th Regiment Infantry,	184
18th Regiment Infantry,	139
19th Regiment Infantry,	160
20th Regiment Infantry,	173
21st Regiment Infantry,	237
22d Regiment Infantry,	83
23d Regiment Infantry,	232
24th Regiment Infantry,	415
25th Regiment Infantry,	423
26th Regiment Infantry,	546
27th Regiment Infantry,	338
28th Regiment Infantry,	157
29th Regiment Infantry,	149

30th Regiment Infantry,	357
31st Regiment Infantry,	330
32d Regiment Infantry,	360
1st Regiment Cavalry,	187
1st Regiment Cavalry, (Indep't Batt'n,)	47
1st Regiment Cavalry, (Indep't Batt'n,)	86
1st Battalion Heavy Art'y, (Ft. Warren,)	60
1st Battery Light Artillery, . . .	33
2d Battery Light Artillery, . . .	23
3d Battery Light Artillery, . . .	38
4th Battery Light Artillery, . . .	93
5th Battery Light Artillery, . . .	43
6th Battery Light Artillery, . . .	56
7th Battery Light Artillery, . . .	19
10th Battery Light Artillery, . . .	3

 6,202

Men in Navy whose name were borne upon the enrolment lists, and who were credited by the United States

Provost-Marshal-General, prior to February 24, 1864, 1,526

Enlistments in Navy from February 24, 1864, to July 1, 1864, credited as above, 948

Gallop's Island—Recruits for old organizations,—

For the month of July, 1864, . . .	805
For the month of August, 1864, . . .	1,037
For the month of September, 1864, . . .	1,141
For the month of October, 1864, . . .	221
For the month of November, 1864, . . .	469
3d Regiment Heavy Artillery, Sept. 17, (additional,)	146
4th Regiment Heavy Artillery, . . .	1,660
29th Unattached Co. Heavy Artillery, . . .	147
30th Unattached Co. Heavy Artillery, . . .	146
61st Regiment Infantry,	943
62d Regiment Infantry, (4 companies,) . . .	386
Massachusetts Battalion, 1st Regiment Frontier Cavalry,	490
24th Unattached Company Infantry, . . .	98
26th Unattached Company Infantry, . . .	98
"L" and "M" Companies 3d Regiment Cavalry, . . .	187

 7,974

Enlistments in Rebel States under Act of July 4, 1864,—

White men,	68
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Colored men,	770
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 838

Enlistments in Navy from July 1st to December 1st,	1,935
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Credits by Naval Commissioners,	16,625
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Enlistments in Veteran Reserve Corps from July 1st to December 1st, 1864,	1,002
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Enlistments in United States Regulars from July 1st to December 1st, 1854,	865
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Enlistments in Marine Corps from July 1st to December 1st 1864,	62
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Draft, May and June, 1864,	2,056
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Draft, substitutes for enrolled men,	3,130
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Six unattached companies of Infantry for one year's ser- vice, viz.: the 2d, 17th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 25th,	573
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 Enlistments from December 1st, up to and including
August, 1865, namely:—

White Volunteers, <i>Recruits</i> ,	2,741
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Colored Volunteers, <i>Recruits</i> ,	1,308
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Regulars,	432
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Seamen,	154
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Marines,	12
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Veteran Reserve Corps,	266
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 4,913

 72,221

RECAPITULATION.		Total.	Included in previous credits.	Additional.
New Battalion for 1st Regiment Cavalry,	420	60	360	
4th Regiment Cavalry,	1,001	-	1,001	
5th " "	1,016	-	1,016	
2d Regiment Heavy Artillery,	1,861	1,078	788	
3d* " " "	1,379	875	504	
4th " " "	1,660	-	1,660	
29th " " " unattached company,	293	-	293	
30th " " " "		-		
11th Battery Light Artillery, (re-enlisted,)	155	-	155	
14th " " "	147	-	147	
16th " " "	149	-	149	
56th Regiment Infantry,	965	-	965	
57th " " "	924	-	924	
58th " " "	845	-	845	
59th " " "	947	-	947	
61st " " "	943	-	943	
62d " " (4 companies,)	386	-	386	
Mass Battalion, 1st Regiment Frontier Cavalry,	490	-	490	
8 Unattached Companies of Infantry,	769	-	769	
"L" and "M" Companies, 3d Regiment Cavalry,	187	-	187	
Men enlisted at Fortress Monroe in 1863,	88	-	88	
Veteran Reserve Corps and U. S. Regulars,	5,034	-	5,034	
Recruits for old organizations,	9,101	-	9,101	
Re-enlisted Veterans,	6,202	-	6,202	
Enlistments by Provost-Marshals,	1,257	-	1,257	
Draft of July, 1863,	6,690	-	6,690	
Draft of May and June, 1864,	2,056	-	2,056	
Substitutes for Enrolled Men,	3,130	-	3,130	
Bands,	125	-	125	
Enlistments from Dec., 1864, and up to including Aug. 1865,	4,913	-	4,913	

* Formed from twelve unattached companies; namely, the Third, and Sixth to Sixteenth, inclusive.

Total furnished for the army, during the last two years,	51,125
Naval enlistments, determined by the Naval Commission,	16,625
Other naval enlistments credited during the year,	4,409
Marine Corps,	62

Total of new credits,	72,221
Total of old credits, which, reduced to the three years' standard were	58,895

Quotas under the several calls,	131,116
	117,624

Surplus furnished by Massachusetts over all calls,	13,492
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Statement showing the actual whole number of Men furnished by Massachusetts for the service of the United States for the several terms of service, of all arms, and including both the Army and the Navy.

ORGANIZATIONS, TERMS, &c.	Number.	Aggregate.
<i>Three Months' Service, 1861.</i>		
Four (4) regiments Infantry, }	.	3,736
One (1) battalion Rifemen, }		
One (1) battery Light Artillery, . . . }		
<i>Three Years' Men in Army.</i>		
Forty (40) regiments Infantry, }	54,187	
Five (5) regiments Cavalry, }		
Three (3) regiments Heavy Artillery, . . . }		
One (1) battalion Heavy Artillery, . . . }		
Sixteen (16) batteries Light Artillery, . . . }		
Two (2) companies Sharpshooters, . . . }		
Recruits, including drafted men, for above organizations,	26,091	
Men for Regular Army, Veteran Reserve Corps and other organizations,	9,790	
Re-enlistments in State organizations,	6,202	
<i>One Year Men in Army.</i>		96,270
Two (2) regiments Infantry, (14 companies,) . }	.	4,728
Two (2) unattached companies Infantry, . . }		
One (1) regiment Heavy Artillery, . . . }		
Eight (8) unattached companies Heavy Artill'y, . }		
Seven (7) companies of Cavalry, }		
<i>Nine Months Men.</i>		
Seventeen (17) regiments Infantry, . . . .	.	16,685
<i>One Hundred Days Men.</i>		
Five (5) regiments Infantry, }	.	5,461
Nine (9) unattached Companies, }		
<i>Ninety Days Men.</i>		
Thirteen (13) unattached companies Infantry, .	.	1,200
<i>Men in Navy.</i>		
Number for one year,	8,074	
" for two years,	8,204	
" for three years,	13,929	
" term not given,	956	
Number enlisted from Dec. 1, 1864, up to and including August, 1865, viz.:		26,163
White Volunteers,	2,741	
Colored Volunteers,	1,308	
Regulars,	432	
Seamen,	154	
Marines,	12	
Veteran Reserve Corps,	266	
		4,913
Total,	159,165

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